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EXTRACTS FROM

REPORT ON ENGLISH NEWS PAPERS.

1903

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Extracts from

Report on English Papers owned by natives Examined by the Assistant with the Govt. of Bombay.

And on Vernacular papers Examined by the Translator the Govt. of Bombay

1903

(3.1.1903 to 30.12.1903)

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REPORTS ON ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES EXAMINED BY THE ASSISTANT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, AND ON VERNACULAR PAPERS EXAMINED BY THE TRANSLATOR TO THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. (1903)

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For the week ending the 3rd January 1903

No. 1 of 1903

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES

IV. NATIVE STATES.

12. "The MADRAS STANDARD, of the 21st December 1902

The Berar question

"The agreement made by His Highness the Nizam with the Government of India in regard to the Berar districts, announced in our columns yesterday, marks an important epoch in the history of the relations between the Government of India and the Nizam. As we observed yesterday this arrangement was, to all intents and purposes, settled with the Nizam by His Excellency the Viceroy during his visit to Hyderabad. The present announcement by the Government of India is but the formal confirmation of the personal agreement as the result of the negotiations between the latter and the Home Government. We may here pause to briefly recapitulate the origin of the Hyderavad Contingent for the maintenance of which the Berar districts were held in trust. By the treaty of 1801 the Nizam was bound to furnish a Military Contingent, in time of war, of 6,000 infantry and 9,000 horse. But it was later on found that the force maintained by the Nizam was not efficient and the Nizam was accordingly asked to maintain a permanent force reduced to half the number of native troops but to be disciplined and

commanded by European officers. This new body of troops was known as the Nizam's Contingent as distinguished from the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force. But the Nizam could not provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of the contingent, and large advances had to be made by the British Government to meet the expenditure, until a debt accumulated to half a million sterling. After Lord Ellenborough, who insisted upon the liquidation of the debt on pain of the British Government taking over territory and revenue, Lord Dalhousie concluded a treaty in 1853 by which the Nizam's Contingent was placed on a new footing, consisting of 5,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry and four field batteries, and Lord Dhalhousie took over the territory of the Berar to be held in trust. How far this was justifiable by the stern logic of facts will be plain from the following words of Colonel Hastings Fraser:--

"'No cause or ground whatever existed for the transfer then (1853) made, except the alleged debt of about fifty lakhs claimed for the pay of the contingent. This pecuniary claim had no solid foundation. In common with several other members of the Court of Directors, Colonel Sykes, M.P., expressed a strong doubt whether a legal, equitable or moral responsibility could be fixed upon the Nizam for the repayment of the total advances made by the British Government. Sir Charles Metcalfe, as Resident, and many eminent Indian Councillors and Directors acknowledged that the contingent force, for which the alleged debt was incurred, was imposed on the Nizam through a Minister set up by the

British Government, and so sustained entirely for British objects, and interests; that the force also afforded us extensive patronage and only performed the contract work of the subsidiary force already paid for in advance by the Nazam--at the Nizam's expense. Even on a fair settlement of accounts of these two forces, a large balance ought to have been struck in 1853 in favour of the Nizam.'

"In a despatch to the Secretary of State for India, Lord Canning observed, in 1861,--

"'It was explained to the Nizam that the Government of India desired to hold the Assigned Districts not in sovereignty but in trust, and for so long as the contingent was kept up and no longer. Also that it desired to hold only so much of the Assigned Districts as would meet the actual charges provided for in the treaty and yield 12½ per cent. on the gross revenue towards the payment of the expenses of the administration. The Berar districts, he was told, would "still form an integral part of His Highness's dominions and would be restored to him entire, whenever it would seem fit to the two governments to terminate the engagement under which the contingent was kept up."'

"Thus it is borne out that Berar has been held not in sovereignty but in trust, and that it formed an integral part of His Highness's is entitled to its restoration when the contingent should cease to exist as a distinct military establishment at his cost. This view of the matter was vividly set forth in an excellent memorial submitted to His Excellency early this year. ".

"Now His Highness leases Berar to the Government fora a fixed and perpetual rent of Rs.25 lakhs per annum. We are informed that the deed reaffirms the sovereignty of the Nizam over the Assigned Districts but retains to the British Government full and exclusive jurisdiction and authority over this area. The Government of India reserve to themselves the power to administer the Assigned Districts in whatever manner it may think desirable, and further to redistribute, reduce, reorganise and control the forces now composing the Hyderabad Contingent, of course due provision being made for the protection of the Nizam's Dominions. Out of the 25 lakhs due to the Nizam every year, 15 lakhs will be applied in part payment of the Berar and Hyderabad loans. In the correspondence that has passed, the Government of India also propose a reduction of the Hyderabad Contingent to 4,500 or 5,000 men to be maintained at a reduced number of stations, such reduction, however, to be conditioned on the Nizam reducing his irregular forces to 12,000 which the Nizam promises to do gradually if possible. The Government further explains its intention of eventually incorporating the Hyderabad Contingent with the Indian Army, thereby abolishing it as an independent auxiliary force. Such, in the main, is the nature of the arrangement that has just been concluded with the Nizam. The strong hand of Lord Curzon is clear in every term of the settlement. Indeed, what strikes one is the adjustment of the problem by His Lordship in a manner that was scarcely expected by the most sanguine supporters of the Nizam in regard to the

Berar question. The memorial submitted some time ago in connection with this question contended for the right of the Nizam to his own. Admirers of Lord Curzon must, of course, congratulate His Excellency on the arrangement that has been affected which will, no doubt, remain a leadiing landmark in his administration; but no cause or ground has as yet been made public for the particular mode of settlement adopted by the Government of India."

1 VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Critics of the Congress.

14. The Hindu, Madras, Dec.20th, 1902:-- "There was a time when the Congress excited feelings of the bitterest antagonizm in official and Anglo-Indian circles and when expressions of hostility caused considerable excitement among the followers of the movement. Latterly, however, the opponents have become inured to the politics of new India while our people do not much trouble themselves about what others say. The increasing toleration, if not indifference on both sides, have smoothed political controversy and the result is an apparent lack of enthusiasm in the congress movement on the part of our people. The charm of novelty no longer exists, and the fear of revolutionary reforms no longer haunts the minds of responsible and irresponsible Anglo-Indians. In India accordingly neither the annual session of the Congress nor anything said about it in the intervals excites feeling. But it is perceptible that

the congress is influencing the course of events very much. If it has not achieved as much as it expected, it has slowly opened the eyes of our rulers to the dark spots in the administration and has stimulated enquiry and investigation. Many of the matters which are now engaging the attention of Lord Curzon were brought into prominence and pressed upon the notice of the Government by the Congress. For some of the reforms which have been achieved within recent years the credit is entirely due to the Congress.

It is, no doubt, the fashion among certain people to say, when a reform is accomplished that it would have been undertaken by the Government itself without the efforts of the Congress. This is an assertion of wisdom which comes after the event; but we do not mind it so long as we get what we want and what we undoubtedly deserve.

"It is, however, instructive to point out that every reform, so far accomplished, was opposed most vehemently at the beginning. We remember how strong was the opposition to the reform of the Legislative Councils; but when it was at the point of being accomplished, our opponents comforted themselves by saying that the reform had been already contemplated. Five years ago the plea for extended irrigation works was received with a chorus of abuse. But Lord Curzon has been annually increasing the budget allotment for irrigation and has appointed the Irrigation Commission, which is now carrying on its inquiries. The subject of police reform has engaged the attention of the Congress almost from the beginning of its existence, and yet it was

left to Lord Curzon to take up the matter. The separation of judicial and executive functions, which is intimately connected with it, is also one of the oldest subjects included in the Congress programme. That has also been left to Lord Curzon to take into consideration. It is not necessary to specify more instances. Enough to say that the Congress is rendering material assistance to the Government in improving the administration. This has yet to be formally recognised by men in authority, but we have no doubt that it is well known to them. It is a matter for immense satisfaction not only that opposition to the movement and the consequent bitterness of controversy have ceased, but that active efforts are being taken to enquire into the matters set forth at our annual meetings. Notwithstanding this satisfactory state of feeling and attitude there appear to be people living on the outskirts of the Peninsula who badly require to be educated abut the Congress and its aims. Ignorance is not easily removed in any country; and in a place like Burma, which is so far removed from India proper, foreign residents may have ample excuse for their awful ignorance about the congress and ignorance as is wellknown, breeds bigotry and fanaticism. If, therefore, an Anglo-Burmese paper falls foul of the Hon'ble Mr.Eardely Norton for a speech which he made on the Congress in Rangoon recently, ignorance and bigotry naturally account for the outburst of feeling. If Mr.Norton had spoken anywhere in India what he spoke to a Rangoon audience, nobody would have lost his head or temper; but to the Anglo-Burmese

journal apparently the Indian National Congress was a new theme, at least one with which it had not become familiar. The resul is a volley of abuse on Mr. Norton, on the Congress, and on the natives of India.

"A summary of the speech which Mr. Norton delivered will be found in another column; and it is a wonder to us how the Rangoon paper could become so excited over it as to speak of the speech as one 'which for arrogant, tactless, blatant redicalism would be hard to beat anywhere. The journal discovers consolation in the fact that 'fortunately for the interests of England in the East, few Englishmen can be found who with any first hand knowledge of the country are prepared to advocate the views held by Mr. Norton. This may be so; but it is nevertheless a fact that even those Englishmen who most hate the Congress show an increasing willingness to admit the fairness, the expediency and the necessity of the proposals which the Congress make and urge. The Rangoon journal exists far apart in a distant corner of the Empire and has no opportunity of knowing the feelings of responsible Englishmen in this country. It is, however, entitled to indulge in its ignorance and in its gratifying hope. But it oversteps its bounds when it proceeds to observe that 'if the perennial crop of seditious speeches and viper brood of lying vernacular papers is as it seems to be the chief product of the Congress, then the organisation called not only for the sarcasm of Viceroys but the opposition of every loyal official in the land.' We do not know what

position this journal occupies in Rangoon; but if it is the authorized mouth-piece of the local Anglo-Burmese community, we have reason to regret it, for journals like this do little but foment discord between races, and we know that responsible men are anxious to discourage the mischief as much as possible."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian National Congress at Ahmedabad.

2 23. The Hindu Nesan, of the 24th December, referring to the work done by the Indian National Congress during the last several years, observes that it has been a great aid to the British administration, and that the time will soon come when this fact will be admitted by the Government itself.

The Dakshana Deepam, of the 27th December, however, speaking disparagingly of the congress movement, observes that though its leaders formerly used to be very vehement in their attacks against the ruling power, they have now learnt to moderate their tone. This paper further exhorts the people to divert their attention to the more important works of annihilating the wide differences existing among the several classes of the community, and of improving the native industries instead of wasting their energies in contending with Government for political privileges.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 27th December, after extolling

the abilities of the President, Mr.Surendranath Bannerji, comes to the conclusion that the last Congress at Ahmedabad has been a complete success.

The Swadesamitran, of the 26th December, holds the same opinion on this subject.

The Dravidavarthamani, of the 4th December, thinks that the subjects proposed to be discussed in the congress of this year are not open to objection except in the case of two propositions. But this paper further observes that the selection of Mr.Surendranath Bannerji as the President of the Congress has created some discontent and dissatisfaction among the public.

The Indians in Natal.

25. The Swadesamitran, of the 30th December, referring to the condition of the Indian emigrants in Natal, states that they are treated very harshly by the European colonists there, and that to crown their ill-treatment, an association named the "White League" has been recently formed, the members of which have bound themselves not to let or sell any of their houses, lands, shops or other property to any member of an Asiatic race. This paper requests that Mr. Chamberlain, who is now on a tour in South Africa, may be pleased to notice the miserable condition of the Indians there and try to improve their status by granting them all the privileges enjoyed by the white men.

For the week ending 10th January, 1903.

No. 2 of 1903

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

The salt-tax.

5. The Kistnapatrika, of the 15th December, remarks that it is very unreasonable that the duty on salt, which is absolutely necessary for both man and beast, should have been imposed by Government. In no other civilized country is that duty levied. Formerly it was imposed whenever funds were wanted. In the last budget submitted to the parliament a large surplus was shown, but the Secretary of State for India replied to a proposal to abolish the salt-duty that it could not be so done as more money was required to be spent on the Indian Army. He added that there was no complaint from the people against the duty, and that it argued therefore that the Indians were not affected by it. The paper insinuates that the Secretary of State is perhaps not aware of the resolutions that are annually passed on the subject of salt-duty in the National Congress meetings. It is not possible, says the paper, to expect any good to the country as long as officers so very indifferent to such matters remain in office. When the salt-duty was first imposed, it was given out that it would be abolished as early as possible. Whenever the matter was moved, the Government put it off by declaring that though it was intending to remove the duty, it could not do so as its funds were not enough. Now that there is a surplus, it is unjust on the part of the Government to set up new and

unnecessary items of expenditure as indispensable and excuse itself by pretending that no complaint has been made against the duty.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

The Berar question.

15. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 1st January, in connection with the settlement of the Berar question by the Viceroy, writes that no one expected that the British Government, famous for its upright and honest dealings, would have recourse to dishonest means in the settlement of the Berar question. This question was settled by the mutual consultation of the Viceroy and the Resident. Never have the feelings of the Muhammadan public been wounded so greatly as on this occasion. The Resident no doubt received the honour of "Knight" for his meritorious service in this special matter. Lord Curzon deserves even more than this.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Money wasted on the Darbar had better been utilised in establishing industrial schools.

16. The Vrttanta Chintamani, of the 24th December, referring to the establishment of an industrial school in Calcutta for imparting free instruction to Jain and Hindu youths in gold and silver smiths' work, engraving, etc., regrets that the Viceroy did not realise that if the money that is being wasted on account of the Delhi Darbar both by

the Government and by the visitors be utilised in founding similar industrial schools, loyalty would be better engrained in the hearts of the people of India.

Europeans murdering natives with impunity.

19. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 24th December, referring to the acquittal of the European coffee-planter in Sylhet who had been charged before a magistrate with having kicked a cooly woman to death, remarks that this is yet another instance to show that the Europeans can murder natives with impunity.

The main object of the Darbar.

20. The Vrittanta Patrika, of the 1st January, says:-- The main object of His Majesty the King in authorising the Viceroy to hold the Darbar is to impress upon the people of India that, though they differ in colour, caste or creed, though they speak different languages and observe different customs, they are united under one Sovereign and thus form one homogenous whole; that they should therefore cast off all petty differences and jealousies and unite together for the purpose of advancing the interests of their mother country. The paper further observes that just like the colonies subject to the British Government India also will in course of time be granted self-Government there must be unity among the people. So long as they do not free their minds from jealousies, etc., they will not be capable of governing themselves. As the late Sir T. Madhava Rau observed, the Southern parts of India will, in the event of the evacuation of this country by the British,

fall a prey to the Northern Muhammadans. The paper therefore urges the people to forget all differences and regard themselves as one nation.

High-handedness of the Europeans.

22. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 7th January, says that Europeans have no regard for the lives of the Indians. They rank them with the beasts. Near Jullundher in Bengal a certain European seeing a Muhammadan lad taking away a bird which he had shot began to beat him with the butt end of his rifle and when he saw that two other Muhammadans were coming to the lad's rescue, he fired on them, killing one and wounding the other. Then again in Shingrikhel village three soldiers, on being refused entrance into a house from which the male members had been absent, set fire to the house and were decamping in a boat when they were seized by the police and charged before the magistrate. Though a large number of such offences have been committed, in none of them have the delinquents been punished adequately. It is this that encourages the Europeans to deal with the Indians as if they were no better than beasts.

Lawless behaviour of the soldiers during the execution of one of their comrades in Belgaum.

23. The same paper says:--The soldier who had shot his European officer in Belgaum having been sentenced to death, a new gallows was erected outside the jail to hang him. And as it was a rare sight to see a European hanged, people naturally

flocked in large numbers to witness the scene. The mounted soldiers who were in attendance being enraged at this, ran their horses upon these people and gave many a woman and child a good beating. Further, they entered the plague camp near by, seized the occupants of the huts and bade them "quick march." If the Europeans did not want the natiges to be present on the occasion, the execution could have been performed inside the jail compound as usual. Or if it was regarded as a sacrilege to hand a European on a gallows on which Indians are generally hanged, then an order could have been issued prohibiting the Indians from attending the execution. The paper hopes that the Bombay Government will inquire into the matter and punish the offenders.

24. The Hindu Nesan, of the 10th January, writes:--

The Delhi Darbar.

At the time of the Golden Jubilee of Queen Victoria, Lord Dufferin, the then Viceroy of India, promised to increase the number of members in the several Legislative Councils and carried out his promise at least to a small extent. But it is to be regretted that at the Coronation Darbar recently held at Delhi no mention was made of any such reforms being effected. Will it not be advantageous to our country if some competent Indians be admitted into the Executive Councils of the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors and the Secretary of State for India? As these Councils have not even a single Indian member at present, they are unable to ascertain and redress the

actual grievances of the people. What benefit have the famine-striken Indians derived from the Delhi Darbar? Will they not consider it a great boon if the salt-tax be reduced a little, though not entirely abolished? The Delhi Darbar has disappointed the people of this country who were long expecting that this tax would be reduced in honour of the coronation. The Viceroy has held out some hopes for us, but we see no sings of these hopes being realised in the near future.

<u>For the week ending 17th January, 1903.</u>

No. 3. of 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.-XXXXXXX XXXXXXXX.
HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Appointment of Pariah process-servers in the District court of Trichinopoly.

5. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran, of the 15th January, regrets to note that Mr.Grimley, the Acting District and Sessions Judge of Trichinopoly, has appointed five Pariahs as process-servers in his court, and states that this is likely to cause much public inconvenience as these Pariah process-servers will have to visit, in the course of their official duties, the houses of Brahmans and other Hindus whose caste rules do not permit them to approach the Pariahs.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

6. The Swadesamitran, of the 17th January, writes:--

Necessity for reducing ~~the salt~~ the Salt-tax.

For the last four or five years, the receipts of the Government of India have exceeded their expenditure, leaving an annual surplus of about four crores of rupees. It is therefore asked why the Government should collect taxes far in excess of the actual demands of the State, seeing that the object of taxation in modern times is simply to secure the pecuniary means of administration and not to hoard wealth and bury it in the ground as in ancient days. It will therefore be only against the interests of the people, if the Government collect from them larger sums of money than are required for expenditure. But during the last five years the Government of India have had a surplus of about 20 crores of rupees, and have been spending them improperly in extending the railways and increasing the strength of the army. The budget estimates for the current and the ensuing years also show that a similar surplus will be left. It is strongly contended by the friends of India that these surplus amounts should go only to reduce the burden of taxation and not to increase the strength of the army or to extend the railways. His excellency the Viceroy also has stated in his speech at the Delhi Darbar that some concession would be granted to the people in honour of the cornation. Under these circumstances, some advocate the reduction of the salt-tax and some the abolition of the excise duty on the weaving industry, while some others want to do away with the income-tax. But the salt-tax is the one which harasses the poor most and its reduction will be a great boon to the masses,

because, owing to the high price at which salt is sold at present, they are not able to use a sufficient quantity of this article and thus fall victims to dangerous diseases like cholera and diarrhoea. It is also thought that cattle die in large numbers owing to the failure of their owners to supply them with the required quantity of salt. It is stated that this article is also used as manure for certain kinds of land. It is therefore highly desirable that this tax should be reduced in preference to any other.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Effect of the Delhi Darbar on its visitors.

8. The Swadesamitran, of the 16th January, observes that the magnificence of the Delhi Darbar is likely to lead its visitors from England and other countries to disbelieve the loud complaints of the Indians about their poverty, and to give credit to all the representations of Lord George Hamilton as to their prosperity.

~~x complete success, the poor~~
Disappointment of the people in the coronation Darbar.

9. The Jananukulan, of the 17th January, states that, although the Delhi Darbar was a complete success, the poor Indian ryots, who were expecting ever since the accession of His Majesty Edward VII that some portion of their heavy land-tax would be reduced in honour of the coronation, have been sadly disappointed and have now no other alternative than to content themselves with their hard lot placing their trust in God alone.

For the week ending 24th January 1903.

No. 4. of 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Emigration.

6. Madras Standard, January, 21st, 1903:--How does Mr. Chamberlain propose to distinguish undesirable immigrants from Asiatics? Yet, unless the distinction between the two is well defined, and all quibbling and twisting of it in favour of the Colonial bias were rendered impossible, the distinction might not have been laid down at all. The Colonial Governments have too often adopted the trick of concealing their anti-Asiatic feelings in ambiguous verbiage, thus promising, so far as words go, legal fairness of treatment, but breaking the promise in the practical administration of the law. When will an Asiatic be an undesirable immigrant? Is it to be defined in the law so that there might be no mistake about it, or is it to be left to the discretion of the Executive Government? Even the law, when it is favourable to the immigrant, is unscrupulously twisted and ministerpreted by the Colonial courts; but under the discretion of the Executive Government, the immigrant will get anything but justice. The Australian law lays down that Indians may be admitted if at the time of their landing they are able to read and write. But it is notorious that though white men are allowed to land even if they are thoroughly illiterate, Indians, even though they may satisfy this literary test, are kept out. The same is the case in all the colonies. Indians must be an extremely simple people if they expect anything like justice or fairness from the dominant white

race of the colonies. Still, while they dislike the coloured man, their greed for the coloured man's money is unlimited. The Australians, while so inimical to Indians, are shameless putting forward a claim for admission into the Civil Service of India through the door of a competitive examination conducted at Melbourne--a concession which has been repeatedly refused to the Indian people. Englishmen are so far partial to the Colonials as to defend or explain away their anti-Indian spirit. But is it not fair to the Indians to allow them to reciprocate in their own way this inimical feeling? Why should they be allowed to trade in our country, to obtain official posts here, or to otherwise reap benefit from India? Why should not the Government prohibit all emigration to the colonies, and insist on their just and humane treatment of our people as the minimum price of their service in the colonies? Lord George Hamilton said something like this when he was recently interviewed on this matter by Indian friends. We hope he will have the strength of mind to give effect to it".

Indians in Natal.

7. The same paper has the following:-- " 'NATALIAN' has written a forcible letter to the Natal Advertiser, of 10th December 1902, controverting, or as the phrase goes, 'giving the lie direct', to some of the statements made by one Mr.Munroe, presumably an advocate of the cause, or rather interests, of the 'white masters' in South Africa. He has had the 'Pluck' to come forward 'as a public man' and has been pleased to expatiate on the extreme laziness,

depravity and debauchery' of the Indians in Natal. It is worse than useless to tell such critics that their opinion of the men of the benighted land is entirely wrong, and that their opinion of the men of the benighted land is entirely wrong, and that the police reports throughout the colony go to show that the Indians are a peaceful and law-abiding people,' and that they, far from being lazy, depraved and demoralized men, have shown themselves very active and orderly.' On the coast of Natal there is abundant evidence of their industrious habits and even in the immediate vicinity of Durban, one find a large tract of country, which was rejected by Europeans as useless, but which, by dint of the unceasing toil of the time-expired Indians, has become a productive and valuable piece of land. It appears that Mr. Munroe has stated that the Indians emigrate from India of their own free will, but this does not appear to be the opinion of the indentured coolies themselves. There is a grim humour about the phrase free will as applied to these unfortunate coolies who are most heartlessly and brutally treated, and the less said about it the better. Further, the contract under which the coolies leave India is seldom if ever adhered to by the employer. The clause that labourers shall work for nine hours per diem is found to be conveniently elastic and in most cases the poor men are 'kicked to work' for fifteen hours or more. Again the suggestion made by Mr.Munroe that the indentures should terminate in India appears to 'Natalian(to be so very one-sided as to carry its refutation with it. From the point of view of the Indians it would be better if immigration

ceased altogether, for then no more of their countrymen would suffer, but it is an admitted fact that Natal cannot afford to dispense with this reliable source of labour. The prominence given to the many disabilities suffered by the Natal Indians in the Ahmedabad Congress the coming of a Cooly Recruiting Deputation shortly to India and now Mr. Chamberlain's tour in South Africa, point, we hope, to a near future of the redress of the grievances of the long suffering Indian coolies there".

The Congress and the Darbar.

11. Madras Standard, 23rd January, 1903:--"Anglo-Indian papers have written a large quantity of stale cant about the moral results of the Delhi Darbar. The following from the Times of India is a fair sample of this:--

" 'But far beyond this, and of the largest importance to the people of India, will be the new sense of unity which the Darbar has created. They have realised in very truth that they are, for the first time in many centuries, bound together in a political organisation centring in a common head. Congresses have held aloft in vain the dream of an United India; and while their demagogues have ranted and raved, the British Raj has done this thing. It has shown the people that they are really united, and it has shown them where the true bonds of unity lie. In willing loyalty to the British Crown, in mutual striving towards one common hand end beneath the aegis of a rule that makes for freedom

and tolerance and order, that is the way of political salvation. And who shall say what new hopes and aspirations, what fresh and inspiring vistas of progress towards a higher level, this new sense of kinship may not evoke? If it helps forward the fruitiónon of these things, the Darbar will not have been held in vain. 'India a Nation', may well have been its watchword, far more than that of any Congress.'

"High-sounding gibberish! It is impossible that the Darbar can do what the Congress is doing and has partly accomplished. The Congress has done a far greater work than the Darbar can possibly do, in the imagination of its wildest admirers. United India cannot be the fruit of elephant processions or the marshalling of troops. Lord Curzon's Darbar is, in every detail as well as in the conception if its end, a reproduction of Lord Lytton's Darbar; and therew was nothing in the latter to prevent it from producing the same moral results that Lord Curzon's Darbar is expected to produce. But can these panegyrists honestly say that to any the slightest extent has the demonstration of 1877 contributed towards the production of a United India. As we have said, it is not by fleeting shows, however grand and impressive for the moment, that the true unity of a nation, of which a sense of common interest and common hopes are the only foundation, can be brought about. That the princes and people are united in willing loyalty to the throne, we grant. But loyalty to the throne can no more unite Hindus and Muhammadans into

a bond of brotherhood, than it can the Indians and the white men of Natal. Nor did the Darbar point to one common end touching the higher feelings of the people and their higher interests, which under the influences represented by it, will accomplish the unity of India. The Darbar symbolised none of India's interests, while it was designed as a striking symbol of England's might and glory; and the only way in which it can be said to have united, for a moment, the hearts of the spectators is, that one and all of them left their dependance on British rule and their utter helplessnness without the shadow of its over-lordship. This feeling is always latent in our hearts, and is brought into living sense on occasions. The Darbar has done it more vividly than any other occasion can do. But such a sentiment so long as it remains only a sentiment, mostly dormant, can have no practical effect on the life of the nation. It must be constantly roused into life and strengthened by concrete instances in the measures and policies of the Government. This is not the function of the Darbar, but is the most prominent function of the Indian National Congress. The writer in the columns of our contemporary, who in extolling the moral results of the Darbar, pours redicule on the Indian Congress, writes in the spirit of a partisan. To the Indian people the Congress is a dearer institution than the dazzling show at Delhi. It is the one central object round which the hopes and energies of our people, in the political field, gathers. The nation will gladly forego a hundred Darbars and the eloquent commonplaces of

Lord Curzon; but the missing of a single sitting of the Congress will bring disappointment and despair to their minds."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

Are Asiatics undedirables?

12. The Hindu Nesan, of the 24th January, says:-- It is well known that Mr.Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, is now on a tour in South Africa. But all our expectations, that his visits to that country would produce some good to the hard-working Indian emigrants in Natal, have become vain. When he stayed at Pretoria, the Chamber of Commerce of that city presented to him an address of welcome. Although Mr.Chamberlain's reply to that address was treated as strictly confidential, its contents have somehow oozed out. We expected that Mr.Chamberlain, who had up to this time only heard of the sufferings of the Indian emigrants there, would now see them with his own eyes and sympathise with their hard lot. But Mr.Chamberlain's confidential reply has entirely disappointed us. Probably he never thought that this reply would see the light of day. He said: "If the increase of Asiatic elements in South Africa be considered dangerous to the country, the whites should pass laws for the purpose of preventing such increase. They should

not be excluded expressly as 'Asiatics', but should be named in the enactment as 'Undesirables'." We do not know whether this is the product of Mr.Chamberlain's ingenuity or only a slip of his tongue. Whatever that may be, there is no use of depending hereafter upon his sympathy and help, seeing that he has now expressed his opinion that our countrymen should be excluded from South Africa. On the eve of his departure from England, a memorial was submitted to him praying that he should improve the condition of the Indian emigrants in Natal, who have become very miserable since the declaration of the Transvaal War. When we were confident that Mr. Chamberlain would do them some good, and were about to convince him of some important points on the subject, we hear to our astonishment that he wants to drive the Indians out of South Africa by passing an enactment. Lord Curzon has earned the name of a great and able Viceroy. So, we hope that, before leaving India, His Excellency will protect the Indians by passing an Act to prohibit them from emigrating to South Africa. We may be sure of such an enactment being passed at an early date, if it is true that the benign British Government is interested in the welfare of its subjects.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

British soldiers committing murder with impunity.

14. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 24th January, says:--The British Government piques itself upon its impartiality. But the way in which

the court mete out punishment to the British soldiers guilty of murder is a blot on the fair name of British justice. In August last five soldiers belonging to the Lincolnshire Regiment stationed at Trichinopoly, while out shooting were forbidden by the forest ranger to shoot game in the reserve forests without written license. Thereupon one of the soldiers fired at him, wounding him in the left thigh, and the others beat him with the butt end of their guns inflicting several wounds on the head. The assault case was tried before the District Magistrate. But he acquitted the soldiers on the ground that there was no clear evidence to fasten the guilt on the accused. This decision reached the ears of the Government of India, and the Government Pleader was asked to move the High Court to have the o offenders committed to the High Court Sessions. The High Court has directed the District Magistrate accordingly. If the British Government shape their policy on the lines laid down in her late Majesty Queen Victoria's Proclamation and punish the guilty and protect the innocent unbiassed by racial prejudces, they will assuredly implant in the hearts of the Indian people feelings of unswerving loyalty and devotion to the British Government.

(k) General.

21. The Nadegannadi, of the 20th January, has the following remarks on the subject:-- The Government of

The Indian Army expenditure.

India is keeping an enormously large army, much larger than is necessary. This army has been engaged in wars on the North-Western Frontier and in countries like Soudan, China and South Africa. The military expenditure, which has through these causes greatly increased in the course of the last few years, swallows up a large part of the Indian revenue. The Government therefore finds it financially difficult to promote education and industry on which depend the future prosperity of India. Notwithstanding this, the Home Government contemplates an increase in the number of the British soldiers in India as well as in their pay amounting to abount 112 lakhs. The Indian people should in a body memorialise the Government protesting against such a step.

III.--LEGISLATION.

The Madras Planters' Labour Bill.

22. A correspondent to the Swadesamitran, of the 21st January, referring to the Madras Planters' Labour Bill, observes:-- This Bill, which has been framed at the request of the Anglo-Indian planters in Southern India, besides being of no use to the people, is productive of positive injury to them. There is no urgent necessity for passing an Act of this kind, seeing that the labourers of our country are always ready and willing to offer their services to any one who promises to supply them with the means of subsistence. The Labourers

will never desert the planters under whom they work, if the latter pay their wages regularly and abstain from treating them like wild beasts. The Government should therefore trytry to make provision for these labourers being properly paid and treated, instead of passing the Bill in question which, if it becomes law, will have the effect of reducing them to the level of slaves. It is to be regretted that the Government, which does not evince sufficient interest in the advancement of the agricultural classes, has lent a ready ear to all the complaints of the Anglo-Indian planters and supports their cause. This Bill should not, in its present state, be passed into an Act, for it is certain to cause unnecessary trouble not only to the Indian labourers, but also to the planters and the Government.

VI.MISCELLANEOUS.

The India Office and the Indians.

26. A leader in the Manorama, of the 19th January, says that although all the expenses in connection with the India Office in London are met from the Indian exchequer, it is regrettable that India does not derive any benefit whatever from the existence of such an office. Unless the Council of the Secretary of State, as it at present stands, is completely regrganised and some of the Indian who are at present residing in England and who are doing their best to bring to the notice of the British public the state of the Indian people are

made members of the Council, there is no hope of any good resulting from this Council; and unless and until this suggestion is carried out, the money spent by the people of India for the upkeep of the India Office will be mere waste.

The Indian National Congress.

28. A paragraph in the Kerala Sanchari, of the 21st January, referring to the proposal of the Congress committee to hold the Congress this year at Madras, says that on the three previous occasions when the congress sat in Madras, everything was done to make it a success. It now exhorts the people to lose no time in taking measures to make it a success this year also.

<u>For the week ending 31st January 1903.</u>

<u>NO. 5. of 1903.</u>

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

Representatives from Natal.

5. Swadesamitran, of the 31st January, writes:-- The sufferings of our Indian emigrants in Natal are innumerable, as the white man's will is the law in that country. It is well-known that these white men consider the emigrants to be no better than beasts. When recently Mr.Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir William Wedderburn, Sir Mancheriji and others

represented to Lord George Hamilton the sufferings of the Indians in Natal, His Lordship observed that it would be desirable to make arrangements for preventing the Indians from emigrating to South Africa. Although it was expected that Mr. Chamberlain's visit to South Africa would do the Indians some good, it is now clear beyond doubt that we should not hope for any such thing from him. At this juncture, two representatives from natal have arrived at Calcutta to speak to His Excellency the Viceroy on the subject of sending Indian coolies to South Africa. We pray that His Excellency should not yield to the cunning words of the Natal representatives. His Excellency should simply listen to their words and tell them that, since they have not hitherto acted in a manner that could lead him to trust their words, the native coolies will not be sent to Natal in future. While the Indians and the Natal colonists are both under the protection of the same Imperial Government, it is a pity that the latter think highly of themselves and ill-treat the Indians. The Government of India should clearly tell the Natal representatives that until they give sufficient guarantee for the proper treatment of the Indian coolies, none of them will be sent to South Africa.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

21. The Swadesamitran, of the 31st January, observes:--

Dethronement of the Maharaja of Indore.

It is now reported that the Government of India have

directed the Maharaja Holkar to hand over his Government to his son and to retire from public life on an annual pension of four lakhs of rupees. We need not say that this will cause much regret to the friends and sympathisers of the Indian aristocracy. In the same way, Lord Lansdowne dethroned the Maharaja of Cashmere some years ago. In Lord Elgin's regime, the Maharaja of Jalawar was similarly set aside, and his kingdom was divided into two parts, one of which was handed over to a member of his family and the other was granted to a neighbouring Prince. Lord Curzon recently charged the Raja of Panna with having poisoned his uncle and made him a State prisoner. In these circumstances, we should think that the independence of the Native Princes is a mere sham. But the Native Rajas should also bear in mind that it is their duty to promote the welfare of their subjects. If the people were oppressed by Native Rajas like the Holkar, what remedy would they have? If it were in former days, they would revolt against their Government and have their grievances redressed. But such a remedy is no longer available to them, seeing that, if they attempt to do anything like that, the British soldiery will overpower them in a moment and baffle all their attempts. It is therefore but just that the Government of India should interfere when the Native Rajas begin to oppress their subjects. How can we expect the Government of India to put up with all the mad acts of the Holkar. He has long been known to be a self-willed prince, and there is no doubt that the Government of India have warned him several times against

his irregularities. When therefore we regret the sad fate of one of the most renowned Rajas of our country we cannot find fault with the Government of India who have taken this step only in the interests of the people.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

24. The Swadesamitran, of the 26th January, writes,

The poverty of India.

Although men like Mr.Dadabhai Nauroji have been constantly drawing attention to the poverty of India, our Government has not been pleased to do us any permanent good. Our rulers are of course very liberal in their words, but niggardly in their acts. Our Viceroys and Governors state that they will do good to India, but never put their words into action. Lord Curzon, however, has acted more wisely by having abstained even from liberal words. If only the British Government had acted according to the acts of Parliament, and the Proclamation of Queen Victoria, we would have no grievances at all, but would have been very opulent. They of course want to rule us equitably without observing any distinction between the rulers and the ruled. But the executive Government show much partiality and want to rule over the country absolutely and thus prevent us from prospering. As the British gentry have just begun to understand the real state of things, in India, and as the injustices done to us is being more rapidly brought to

xxxxtheir notice now-a-days, we can hope for better times in the near future. In 1882 the foundation of Local Self-Government was laid for the first time in India, with the view of teaching the natives the first principles of administration. But these local self-administrations were gradually weakened and rendered almost powerless. In the next place, even the small appointments ordinarily held by the natives are now given to poor Europeans, and the practice of giving higher appointments to natives competent to hold such posts. The Government have now begun to make novel laws and regulations at their will and pleasure. Twenty years ago all could buy and sell lands in the Punjab. But this is now prohibited and we do not know what more will be done in future. On the other hand, the Home Government has begun to make very impartial and equitable laws in England. It has now been ruled that even non-Christians may become members of Parliament. In 1833 it was enacted by the British Parliament that the natives of India should be given all offices in the State without distinction of race or colour. This enactment has, however, remained a dead letter all along, notwithstanding the vehement protests of statesmen like Lord Macaulay. The East India Company was, from motives of self-interest, dead against this xxxx xxxxx rule being put into practice. But now all has become the monopoly of Europeans, although the competence of the educated natives to hold any appointment in the public service has been admitted

by all the Viceroys and Governors that have ruled over this country. It is only those ungrateful wretches who have filled their stomach with the bread of India, but have not proved true to their salt, that call us disloyal people. There is none who objects to the Government maintaining an army sufficient to defend the country from foreign enemies, but our only contention is that the present army is far in excess of the requirements. Education and civilization are rapidly advancing in this country, and if only the Government get rid of the unnecessary fear they entertain of the results of higher education, we are sure that in a few years to come the whole land of India would be filled with several educated men who will excel their English brethren in knowledge. The Military edpenditure, even as it stands at present, is very heavy, and any attempt to raise it will be a great injustice to this country. Unless the Government be pleased to curtail the military expenditure, to reduce the land-tax and the salt-tax to introduce a permanent revenue settlement all over the country, to grant the natives high offices in the State, and to help the laudable attempt of Mr.Tata in introducing the western industries into this country, there is no salvation at all for poor India.

25. The Vrttanta Chintamani, of the 31st January, says

The Condition of India.

Lord George Hamilton expresses his opinion that the Indians are

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25. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 31st January says:--Lord George Hamilton expresses his opinion that the Indians are prosperous and happy.

The Condition of India.

It is worthwhile to see what his countryman Sir William Digby's opinion is on the subject. He brings forward statistics to show that people have been dying by thousands in the recurrent periodical famines which have within the last few years swept over India. From this we can form a true opinion as to the prosperity of India. Again, in the fifties, the average income per head was two annas. Later on this decreased to one anna and finally went down to three-quarters of an anna. Does this testify to the prosperity of India? The land revenue amounts on an average to 50 per cent. People have to pay it in money and for this purpose they have to sell a great part of the produce of the land, sometimes at very low prices and thus Indian grain finds its way into other countries. Lord George Hamilton forgets this when he infers the prosperity of India from the fact that Indian grain is exported in large quantities to foreign countries.

~~For the week ending 7th February, 1903.~~

~~NO. 6. OF 1903.~~

~~ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.~~

~~VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.~~

3. "The Bengalee

For the week ending 7th February, 1903.

NO. 6. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Appointment of Europeans and Eurasians to the Provincial Service by nomination unlike the natives of India.

3. Madras Standard, February, 1st, 1903:--"The Bengalee has learned with surprise that, under the orders of the late Sir, John Woodburn, Europeans and highly connected Eurasians may hereafter be appointed to the Provincial Service by pure nomination unlike the natives of India who have to enter the service by the open door of competition examination. We fail to see why such a distinction should be made. As it is, European officials who comprise the members of the Indian Civil and the Uncovenanted services have a practical monopoly of all the fat plums in the various departments of Government. We equally fail to see why our Eurasian fellow-subjects should be shown any special favours in this respect. Their self-respect should prevent them crying, like Oliver Twist, for 'more' privioeges. It is just and fair that they should be placed on the same footing with the sons of the soil, without being either unduly handicapped in the race for Government appointments or exceptionally favoured in any way. A propos of this, the Bengalee pertinently asks: "Will the Hindu and Muhammadan subscribers to the Woodburn Memorial Fund note the fact?'"

VERNACULAR PAPERS.--IV.--NATIVE STATES.

The cession of the Berars.

19. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 7th February, remarks that it is impolitic to blame the Nizam or his Minister for the transfer of the Berars. When the paramount power demands such a thing, it is but proper for the Native State to yield heartily rather than oppose and get into hot waters afterwards.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The poverty of India.

23. The Swadesamitran, of the 4th February, observes:--No one can deny that the majority of the Indians are very poor, and the Anglo-Indians themselves daily meet hundreds of natives who are suffering from want of food, clothing or shelter. Nevertheless, several of these Anglo-Indians on retiring to their country after long service in India are always prone to ignore this fact and speak of India as if it were a very wealthy country. But Sir William Wedderburn, Mr.Digby and others are trying to remove from the minds of the Englishmen this false idea by publishing a number of books on the subject. There are others, however, who not only deny the fact of India's poverty, but also go the length of saying that England is in the same condition as India. But it is not possible to convince people of this kind who hold this opinion merely for the sake of argument. Though

under the British administration, the Indians have been enjoying peace and a number of other blessings and privileges which their ancestors never even dreamt of, yet it is only under the British Government that they are groaning under heavy taxation and often fall victims to famine.

The Native Press and the Delhi Darbar.

26. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 5th February, in commenting on the Delhi Darbar, says that the policy of Lord Curzon's Government, owing to which a large sum of money was wasted on the Darbar, cannot escape remark. The Darbar did no good to the people, the land-tax was not reduced nor the income-tax abolished, no doubt titles were granted but even these were very few. The claims of the Native press were overlooked. It is not known why. This omission has wounded the feelings of the Native press very much, specially because the Anglo-Indian press was honoured but the Native press was not.

For the week ending 14th February 1903.

NO. 7. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General

Sectarian difference.

11. The Kistnapatrika, of the 1st February, says that according to the Bengalee, the late Sir George Woodburn (Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal) issued orders that Eurasians and Europeans might be appointed as Deputy Collectors by mere nomination. It is a wonder, says the paper, that the Government does not appoint an Indian as a Deputy Collector unless he stamds first in the Provincial Civil Service Examination, whereas it makes a distinction wherever the interests of white men are concerned. The Government has many a time promised that merit and not faste or creed would be its guidance in the distribution of offices, but it has not ~~as to caste or creed would be its guidance in the~~ given effect to its promises. It is very regrettable, says the paper, that the Government does not grant privileges to the "Hindus," however learned they may be, on a par with the Europeans.

III.--LEGISLATION.

The Planters Bill.

13. Nadegannadi, February, 10th, 1903:--Remarking on the composition of the select committee to whom has been entrusted the work of considering the draft of the Planters Bill, the Nadegannadi, of the 10th February, says:--This committee is composed of four Europeans and one Native. We may fairly guess that the Madras Legislative Council will pass the Bill as revised by this committee and that it will become law. We may also be sure that the Mysore Government will follow in the wake of the Madras Government and will, without giving its subjects any voice in the matter, introduce the Bill into its own dominions in the interests of the planters.

Then after giving a brief resume of the Bill, the paper continues:--Every section of the IV Chapter places in the hands of the planters undue powers over the coolies. From the time the cooly sings the contract of service to the time of the expiry of the term, he is completely at the marcy of his rich and powerful master who may have him sentenced to three months' imprisonment on the charge of negligence in work or of absconding from it. Another hardship is that the months spent in jail are not included in the term of the contract. The European masters, if guilty, are on the other hand given only nominal punishment. The officers who are to enforce the provisions of the Act, the planters, the

persons who drafted the Bill, and those who revised it are all Europeans. It is therefore not surprising, but at the same time not at all just that the Government should consult the sole interests of the European planters.

A suggestion for the appointment of a non-official to the vacancy in the Council.

14. The Tohfa-i-Qaisari, of the 5th February, referring to the appointments of Mr.Bilderbeck and Mr.Sankara Nair to the Council, hopes that the vacancy still existing therein may be filled by the appointment of a non-official thereto.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Some remarks on the speech of Lord George Hamilton at Bradford,

17. The Swadesamitran, of the 12th February, writes:- In a speech recently made at Bradford in England, Lord George Hamilton said a great many things in praise of Lord Curzon and of his ability in hainv conducted the Delhi Darbar so splendidly and successfully. He also insisted on the necessity of the British Government ruling over India according to its own will. Whether in saying this, His Lordship considered the Indians to be a barbarous nation is a question. Assuming, for the sake of argument, that the Indians

were once worse than barbarians, are they not fit now to take a share in the administration of the country, seeing that they have been in close contact with their enlightened western brethren for the last one century? Though Lord George Hamilton has been the Secretary of State for India for a number of years, he has not yet deemed it necessary to give the Indians the privileges they demand. While it is a well-known fact that some of the members of Parliament have of late been taking a good deal of interest in matters relating to the administration of India, Lord George Hamilton stated in the course of his speech that the interest which the members of Parliament now evince in the affiars of India is not so great as it was thirty years ago. This statement of Lord George Hamilton is really open to redicule.

For the week ending 21st February, 1903.

NO. 8. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

The financial policy guiding the British administration.

9. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 18th February, remarks:--Though the Indian revenue is far in excess of the expenditure, and surpluses are accumulating, yet not one among the unnecessary taxes

weighing on the Indians has been remitted in commemoration of His Majesty's coronation. Till now we have met with no similar instance of greediness on the part of rulers. The Indian Government, on the other hand, show great liberality towards traders. They intend devoting all the surplus revenue to the extension of railways in India. The people, in the mean while, not having the wherewithal to pay the railway charges, will be obliged to journey on foot.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

Some reforms to be effected in Native States.

10. The Hindu Nesán, of the 21st February, referring to the administration of Native States, proposes the introduction of the following reforms:-- (1) that Legislative and Executive Councils should be established in these States, (2) that the prime ministers should consult the representatives of the people in matters relating to the management of the States, (3) that a fixed proportion of the revenue should be taken by the native princes for their own expenses, which should be kept distinct from those of the State, and (4) that these princes should publish for the information of the people annual reports with detailed statements of the receipts and charges of the States.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Partiality of Government in the distribution of high offices in the public service.

13. The Swadesamitran, of the 18th February, dwelling at length on the xxgx existing relations between England and India as described by Sir Henry Cotton, observes:--

While it is the duty of a good and just Government to treat its subjects impartially, and while there are competent men among the Indians, it has become the custom now-a-days to give high offices under Government only to Anglo-Indians. Will these Anglo-Indians, who retire to their country after amassing immense wealth in India, ever try to promote the welfare of the Indians? As most of the people, who are at present holding high offices in India, have not a sufficient knowledge of its history, the measures they propose do not serve the purpose for which they are intended. If it is a fact that the Anglo-Indians are really interested in the prosperity of India, it is right and just for them to appoint the Indians to high offices in all the departments of Government and to teach them the principles to be observed in discharging their duties. It is not proper for the British to impoverish India still more by spending its revenues in several useless and unnecessary ways and to be hard-hearted with the Indians even after knowing that they are the most loyal people on the face of the earth and that they were of immense help to the British at the time of the mutiny in Cawnpore and other

places. India is the only country in the whole of the British possessions that suffers from this gross injustice. But for this partiality observed in the distribution of high offices in the public service, nobody can deny the fact that there has been no nation on the earth which has governed India for a long time so rightly and peacefully as the British.

A petition to Government praying that no help should be given to labourers emigrating to foreign countries.

16. The Swadesamitran, of the 21st February, referring to a petition recently submitted to Government by the Tanjore Mahajana Sabha praying that it should render no help to labourers emigrating to foreign countries, states that it is necessary for the Government to stop the sudden desertion of labourers from mirassidars, as it seriously affects the cultivation of their lands and causes great loss to them.

Ill-treatment of the Indian coolies in Dutch ~~Guiana~~ Guina.

17. The Hindu Nesan, of the 21st February, referring to an article published in the Truth regarding the ill-treatment of the Indian coolies in Dutch Guina and in particular to a recent case in which 50 or 60 of these coolies are

said to have been shot down by the Dutch Soldiers there, requests that the Government of India may be pleased to take steps to protect these coolies against the oppression of the natives of that place.

18. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 18th February, translates the following extract from the January number of the Review of Reviews:-- The Delhi Darbar with its pomp and extravagance is now over. All this time the fact that there are crores of half-starved ryots behind the gay phalanx of richly and gaudily dressed princes has been completely forgotten. The British are truly sucking the very life-blood out of India. The birth and death statistics show that the population of India is decreasing year after year. This child's play at Delhi will form but an insignificant detail indeed in the history of the Empire. If the British do not take care to devise some means for removing India's poverty, there is no doubt thatthe British Empire will be as short-lived as the Delhi Darbar.

The Delhi Darbar.

The same paper translates the following extract from an English paper called the Truth:--The significance of the darbar can best be understood by means of the following apologue. A big turkey cock was the king among a covey of lesser fowls and had once the ambition

of appearing in peacock's feathers. So it procured some feathers from a peacock in exchange for the grain on which the fowls were being fed and sticking the feathers on to its body proudly strutted about. The other fowls rolled their crests in the dust in servile admiration of this gorgeous display by their chief.

The wasteful expenditure in the Military department.

19. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 18th February, says:--The fact that a portion of the Indian army numbering 10,000 was recently sent out to South Africa and China without the safety of India being in any way endangered clearly shows the feasibility of a reduction in the Indian army. Why should India be charged with the cost of maintaining this superfluous portion of the army? It is the mother country that should meet all the expenses incurred in any matter calculated to strengthen the stability of the British Empire. Some express their opinion that India, being an integral part of the whole British Empire, should share both the triumphs and responsibilities of the latter and should contribute her quota to meet the general expenditure. If the British Government really entertain this opinion the Indians will not grudge their share. But there is great inconsistency between what the British say and what they do. Queen Victoria's Proclamation gives us the assurance that no distinction would be

observed between the white and black races. But is this so at present? Do we not find Europeans guilty even of murder being given very inadequate punishment? Again, in England the British have representative assemblies of their own people entrusted with a share in the administration of the State. Why should there not be in India similar representative assemblies of the Indians? By giving the Indians these and similar privileges, the British will earn their increased loyalty and gratitude. With their Indian subjects drawn to them in closer bonds, the British will see the superfluity of stationing such a large army in India and would hasten to reduce it. The military expenditure at present swallows up a large part of the Indian revenue and leaves the Government powerless to tackle such problems as the improvement of the resources of the country or the lightening of the ryot's burden. If the Government could see their way to curtail the military expenditure, they would be enabled to give to these questions the proper attention they require.

Disabilities of the Indian coolies in Natal.

21. A leader in the Kerala Sanchari, of the 14th February, referring to the various inconveniences to which the Indian coolies in Natal are put, remarks that it is high time for the Indian Government to take measures to remove the disabilities

of Indians in South Africa. It appears that the Indian coolies after the lapse of the term for which they contracted to work in South Africa are not allowed to remain any longer in that place, and that no person other than a cooly who does not know to read and write English is allowed to land in South Africa. Further, the coolies are, it appears, forced to live at a certain fixed place and are not allowed to go and live anywhere else. The article warns the coolies against believing the stories of the agents regarding the comforts and convenience awaiting them at Natal and exhorts them to consider will beforethey enter into any agreement to work in Natal.

For the week ending 28th February, 1903.

NO. 9. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Absence of Muhammadans in the commissions.

18. The Tohfa-i-Qaisari, of the 9th February, writes that the various commissions have held their sittings. But in none of these were Muhammadans represented. It is a matter for great regret that the claims of the loyal and well behaved Muhammadans are sadly overlooked by Government. The Police Commission holds its sitting now and not a

single Muhammadan was selected to give his evidence before it, though there were many qualified persons in and outside the official circle. The paper in conclusion humbly requests Lord Ampthill to have a regard for Muhammadan interests.

Hindustani as an official vernacular of the Presidency.

19. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 19th February, writes that on the 9th February His Excellency the Governor paid a visit to the Presidency college and had occasion to converse with the Arabic, Persian and Hindustani master in simple and pure Urdu and observes that this is a matter of great pride to the Muhammadan community that His Excellency the Governor preferred the study of Hindustani to the other vernaculars of the Presidency. This shows that His Excellency the Governor has a taste for the language and a special liking for the Muhammadans. It is ~~fervently~~ fervently hoped that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to redress the long-pending grievances of the community by recognising Hindustani as compulsory vernacular of the Presidency.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Ampthill.

23. The Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 16th February. It is gratifying to note that His Excellency the Right

Hon'ble Lord Ampthill, conversed in Hindustani with Muhammadan gentlemen present in the Banqueting Hall on the night of the 9th February. With reference to the above the Shams-ul-Akhbar observes that it is a matter of great pride to the Muhammadan community that His Excellency has taken up the study of Hindustani. His Excellency no doubt is a great friends of the Muhammadans and a just and generous ruler.

III.--LEGISLATION.

The powerless state of the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

24. The Prapanchatharakai, of the 27th February, regrets to observe that the non-official members of the Madras Legislative Council have no voice in matters relating to the imposition of a new tax or the abolition of an existing one, or the making of laws and regulations, and that the people are therefore in no way benefited by Councils like this, in which the official members are able to carry out their own wishes.

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25. The Hindu Nesan, of the 28th February, finding fault with His Excellency Lord Ampthill for having criticised the action of the non-official members at a previous meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, observes:--When the Legislative Council assembled yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr.Ratnasabhapati Pillai said that His Excellency ought not to have spoken ill of the non-official members at the previous meeting that they never offered any intentional opposition to the measures of Government and that they were offended by His Excellency's words. The Hon'ble Messrs. Perraju and G.Srinivasa Rao also spoke to the same effect. But His Excellency rose up and stated that he did not say anything to offend the honourable members, and that he was much pleased to hear that the non-official members were never opposed to the Madras Planters Labour Bill. What is there in this for His Excellency to be pleased with, while he ought to have asked for the pardon of the non-official members? It is a misfortune that His Excellency, after having spoken disrespectfully of the non-official members, should say that he was pleased with them. Young men are now sent out to administer the country throughout the British Empire. As inexperienced men are at the head of the Government the people have to suffer and the Government has to lose its credit. When statesmen like Mr.Gladstone, Mr.Bright or Mr.Fawcett were in Parliament, not only did the

The last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council

British Government command the respect of the public, but there was no failure of justice. But all has been changed now, and the Government has become the play of school-boys. The appointment of a young man, has ~~been xx~~ named Lord Milner, as Governor of South Africa was the chief cause of the late Transvaal war. In our own country, Lord Curzon, being a yound man, has been making much fuss, and Lord Ampthill, now and then, offends the people by his rough words. Such conduct on the part of Governors is likely to lower their estimation in the eyes of the experienced civil servants in this country. This is of course our misfortune, but we hope that it will not be the misfortune of the British Government.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Reflections on a recent speech of Lord Curzon.

27. The Swadesamitran, of the 23rd February, referring to a recent speech of Lord Curzon at a banquet given by the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta, says:-- In the course of his speech Lord Curzon observed that it was but stupidity on the part of the Indians to complain loudly against the Anglo-Indian capitalists investing large sums of money in working out the natural resources of India and deriving large profits therefrom, and that there was no such

complaint in Egypt, Africa and other countries, where also these capitalists were carrying on trade. It is no doubt true that the Indians are backward in undertaking big enterprises; but this is no reason why the foreigners should invest their capital in this country and carry away the profits to which the Indians are entitled. It is everywhere the case that able statesmen, who administer the country, induce the people to do everything for themselves and thereby promote the national prosperity. On the other hand, to impoverish a country by allowing foreigners to work out and gradually exhaust its natural resources will not only weaken the Government, but also bring discredit to it. Lord Curzon is not unware of this truth, but he is overcome by his partiality to his own countrymen. His Excellency's suggestions and criticisms are not only one-sided, but fail to manifest the love and sympathy which may be expected of statesmen who really have the interests of the Indians at heart.

The disabilities of Indians in South Africa.

30. A leader in the Manorama, of the 23rd February, referring to the disabilities of the Indians in South Africa, remarks that because Englishmen were not given the same rights and privileges in South Africa as the Boers, the British Government did not

hesitate to wage war against the Boers and sacrifice a lot of men and money. But now that the English have conquered the country, the Indians who are the subjects of the British Government are not only denied certain rights and privileges, but are also not allowed to enter the country. This, says the article, is not creditable to British Government and it hopes that measures will be taken to remove the disabilities of Indians in South Africa.

For the Week ending 7th March 1903.

No. 10. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

Complaint against the heaviness of the land-tax.

6. The Swadesamittan, of the 7th March, bitterly complains against the heaviness of the land-tax, and asks why the Government of India is not pleased to reduce this tax seeing that for the last five years it has been saving about four crores of rupees annually, or at least to spend these sums of money on measures likely to improve the matrial condition of the ryots, such as establishing technical schools, etc., instead of wasting them on the increase

of the military forces in the construction of railways.

(k) General.

Trade in India.

7. The Sasilekha, of the 6th March, writing about the trade in India, remarks that free trade principles are seriously prejudicial to the interests of India. Cannot the Government, it asks, lay out the necessary capital and work the coal and iron mines in India? The Government should prohibit, it adds, the importation of foreign articles and encourage their manufacture in India. Until that is done, says the paper, Indian trade cannot prosper and Indians ca-nnot ~~prosper and Indians~~ become rich.

Christian Missionaries and Panchamas.

8. The Sasilekha, of the 27th February, states that the Government has promised to maintain religious neutrality, and has accordingly refused the request of the people to amend the law relating to religious endowments. But it is giving pecuniary help to the schools and hospitals established by missionaries with the sole object of converting Indians to Christianity. If the Government considers that these schools be helped with its money, it should direct that the

missionaries ought not attempt to convert the British Indian subjects to Christianity. The missionaries obtain large tracts of waste lands on darkhasts and distribute them for cultivation only among those who imbibing their teaching become converts to their religion. People are afraid that this new method, more than schools and hospitals, will induce Panchamas and others to become converts to Christianity. Since the coolies employed for cultivation purposes in every village are mostly Panchamas, it will be difficult to get coolies if all the Panchamas are influenced by the missionaries. The Government raises the land assessment by frequent settlements, and if lands are assigned to missionaries, and coolies leave the land-holders and take services under missionaries how can, the papers ask, the landholders manage to get their lands cultivated and pay the heavy assessment? The paper adds that this is a matter of great importance and that the authorities should therefore consider whether it is desirable to grant lands to missionaries.

Missionary darkhastdars.

9. The Andhraprakasika, of the 4th March, under the heading "Missionary Darkhastdars" states that Pariah coolies are induce to embrace the Christian faith by missionaries offering them lands for cultivation on very favourable terms. It is not proper, says the paper, for the Government that has pledged itself not

to interfere with the religion of its subjects, to grant lands to missionaries knowing, as it does, that they make use of those lands as a means to convert the illiterate Pariahs to Christianity.

III. LEGISLATION.

Interpellations in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

10. The Swadesamitran, of the 2nd March, referring to the interpellations of the non-official members in the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, observes that the answers given to some of them by the Government are not satisfactory.

The Madras Planters Labour Act.

11. The Swadesamitran, of the 4th March, says:-- As we anticipated, the Madras Planters Labour Bill has been passed into law. The Non-official members representing the people spared no pains to get justice from Government. But as the official member representing the planters, none of the important amendments proposed by our non-official members were carried. During the three days of the meeting Mr. Acworth, the advocate of the planters, [redacted] none of the important amendments proposed by our non-official members

were carried. During the three days of the meeting Mr.Acworth, the advocate of the planters, was the virtual President of the Legislative Council. Whenever the non-official members proposed an amendment, Mr.Stokes would consult Mr.Acworth and says to the Council that the Government did not approve of the proposal and all the members, except the non-official native members, would unanimously vote with him. It is thus that the Planters Act has been passed. It would be better if there was nothing like Legislative Council at all; for then the Governor and his Councillors alone would sit for legislating and use their own discretion; but now under the pretext of allowing the natives to take part in the Legislative Council, the Government takes into it Anglo-Indian planters and merchants who, joining with the officials, mislead the Government and carry out their own wishes. This influence of the Anglo-Indian planters and merchants on the Government has now much increased and it is owing to this that the Government does not take the opinions of the people on measures like the Planters Act. Mr.Acworth and Sir Henry Winterbotham argued in the Council that the coolies working under the planters got more emoluments and were better off than elsewhere. But if this was true why should an Act like this be passed? If the coolies get fair rates of wages, and be properly treated by the planters ~~to prove sufficient~~ they will voluntarily seek service under the latter. What necessity is there in that case for the planters and the coolies to enter

into covenants with each other or for the magistrates to decide the reasonableness of the grounds on which the coolies leave their master's servcice. But under the provisions of this Act, in addition to the duty of a labourer under the planters to prove sufficient grounds for leaving his masters' service. Unless there are sufficient reasons, the coolies would not have their masters' service. But under the provisions of this Act, in addition to the duty of a labourer under the planters to prove sufficient grounds for leaving his masters' service, he has to give him three months' previous notice or in default to pay him a penalty equivalent to his wages for three months. What necessity is there for imposing on the poor coolies restrictions like these? The allegations of the planters that they give fair wages to their coolies and treat them kindly are not believable. According to the provisions of the Act just passed, there is none to question the planters in case they overwork the coolies or cut short their wages.

The Hindu Nesan, of the same date, also discussing This Act, observes:-- The provisions of this enactment impose several restrictions on the freedom of the poor Indian coolies. They cannot suddenly leave their masters or demand higher wages. In future the planters may with impunity treat the coolies of his country like slaves or cattle. If the coolies leave their master without sufficient ground, they will be subjected to

severe punishments. What a strange law is this? If the Government thus makes laws and regulations favourable to the Anglo-Indians and in defiance of the Public opinion in this country, what wonder is there that dissatisfaction is rapidly increasing among the people? If the Government is to listen to the words of the Anglo-Indians and passes very unjust laws, disregarding the objection of the native members, what is the use of these Legislative Councils? The Government has attended to none of the objections raised by the native members. Mr.Acworth spoke at great length in the Council, and the Government members repeated his words. As the official members formed the majority in this Council, an obnoxious Act has been passed. What will hereafter be the fate of the poor coolies? They have no other go than to seat under the whips of the planters, and die like sheep or oxen in the jungles. But we, the people of this country, are ourselves the cause of our misfortune. We have no union among us, and so we have no privileges to enjoy and no voice to speak.

The Prapanchatharakai and the Prapanchamitran, of the 6the March, and the Dakshana Deepam, of the 7th March, also discuss this Act and express similar opinions.

The Sasilekha, of the 3rd March, says, in connection with the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, that the Hon'ble Mr.Sankaran Nayar and four other non-

official members proposed nearly 150 amendments to the Madras Planters Bill and regrets that none of the amendments in favour of the labourers was approved by Government. The provisions of the Bill are so regid that a labourer cannot get his labour-contract cancelled even when he pays back the money advanced to him, and gives three months' notice of his intention to cancel the contract. His Excellency the Governor made no reply to the Hon'ble Mr.Sankaran Nayar's argument that the Government of India did not impose any such restriction and that the Government of Madras ought not to act against the opinion of that Government. The paper regrets to say that the trouble which the non-official members took in this matter has proved fruitless.

A leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 28th February says that the Planters Labour Bill recently introduced into the Madras Legislative Council, has given so much power to the planters over the labourers that the latter, as soon as they sign the labour contract, become the slaves of the planters, who, it is remarked, are authorised by certain provisions of the Bill to exercise some of the powers which the slave-dealers of yore exercised over the slaves under them. It says that there is no necessity at all for such a measure at this time when coolies can be had in large numbers if they are only paid well and treated kindly. As an instance in point, it s ys that, in the Kolar gold mines, the authorities find no difficulty at all to get coolies,

because there the coolies are not placed under such regorous restrictions. The article, after dwelling, at some length on the many inconveniences and hardships to which the coolies will be put, should this Bill be passed into law, says that it is highly desirable that the Bill should be thoroughly amended before it is passed into law.

Deterioration of the British parliament.

18. The Hindu Nesan, of the 7th March, giving a brief sketch of the history of India from the time of the great Moghul Emperors, observes:--The British people by their strength, craftiness and amiability have gradually subdued all the independent native princes and brought this big Indian Empire under their authority. As the British Government has been paying due regard to the principles of justice and the welfare of its subjects, it has gained permanency in this country. Although the reigns of Dasaratha and Abkar are regarded by us as golden epochs, yet they are to us mere matters of history; but we see a like of them in the present British administration. In the beginning of the British Government, there was much friendship and fellow.feeling between the rulers and the ruled, and our countrymen were not slow in admiring the virtues of their British rulers. The British Parliament of those days was very sensitive to the injustice done to the people of this country and readily punished those

that did them harm. We may recollect how much trouble Lord Clive, who conquered India for the British Government and Lord Hastings, who established the British supremacy here, had to undergo on their return to England, owing to their faults in certain matters relating to the administration of this country. The same was the case with several other Governors. Thus during the administration of this country by the East India Company then Anglo-Indian officials were afraid of their superiors. Even for some years after the mutiny of 1858 the administration of this country was conducted favourably to the Indians. But now in England itself the cause of justice has become weak, the great men of the land have all died, and the glory of that country has been slowly sinking. Union is wanting there, and every one wishes to be his own master. The fame of England has gone with statesmen like Gladstone, Bright and Fawcett. The officers of Government in the several countries of the British Empire are now conducting the administration according to their will and ~~pleasure~~ pleasure. Factions have risen in the Parliament itself, and the members are fighting with each other on useless matters. In former days the members are fighting with each other on useless matters. In former days the members of Parliament would never stoop to do an unjust act, and their administration of the country was uniformly just and equitable. But all has changed, and the speeches now given in the Parliament are mere nonsense. As this great assembly has thus deteriorated,

the fame of our Government has also been slowly going down, and we are obliged to undergo all sorts of difficulties in consequence. The great men of the day all say that the British Parliament has begun to decline.

The distinction observed between Europeans and natives.

19. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 28th February, has the following observations: The manner in which the Europeans regard the natives and the way in which their outrages against the latter are dealt with by the courts are well-known to everybody. We shall instance an incident that occurred recently at the Delhi Darbar. A soldier belonging to the Welsh Regiment stoned to death a native havildar while on duty. The European Magistrate, before whom the case was tried, found the soldier guilty, but sentenced him merely to six weeks' simple imprisonment. The Magistrate perhaps thought even this punishment too severe. If this outrage had been committed by a native against a European, no punishment laid down in the Penal Code would have been considered adequate for the offence. The assurances of the British that no distinction would be made between Europeans and natives are only lip-deep and are belied by their acts. It is highly deplorable that the British should allow themselves to be swayed by such partiality for their countrymen. We do not

mean, however, to say that every European comes under this description as the following incident will show. The Rev.Mr.Krudsew living at Karimnagar beat his gardener with a burning firebrand, inclicting several wounds and burns. The assaulted man, however, recovered from the injuries. The case was tried by Colonel A.M.Moore, who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment as well as to pay a fine of Rs,300. The Magistrate in his judgment observed that the offence is one who was a professed disciple of Christ, was more reprehensible than in a layman, and influcted therefore full punishment allowed by the law.

For the week ending 14th March, 1903.

NO. 11. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

5. The Andhraprakasika, of the 7th March, states, that

Missionary darkhasadars.

Pariah coolies being attracted by the comforts they hope to secure at the hands of the missionaries resign their services under the ryots. Cultivation suffers then from a paucity of coolies and the ryots fail to pay the assessment. It marks:--It is needless to point out

the inconveniences caused to the ryot-population and the difficulties to which the Government is subjected by allowing lands to Pariah coolies through the missionaries. It is not proper for the Government to put the missionaries in possession of this power to influence Pariah coolies. If Pariahs act under such influence, others will not be able to bear it. The Government might certainly have known that this would create confusion among its subjects" Why should the Government, asks the paper, interefere in an affair involving religious zeal and calculated to create dissensions among the people?

7. The Vritanta Chintamani, of the 14th March, says:--

The evil effects of the present British policy on India.

The unwise policy pursued by the Tory Government is followed by evil consequences not only in England but also in India where the confidence of the natives of the country in the British people is more and more shaken by the contemptuous manner in which the latter treat the Indian people. Europeans committing any offence are punished very lightly and even those guilty of murder either go wholly scot-free or are let off with a fine of 50 or a 100 rupees. The lives of the natives seem to be rated at less than the value of a pin. Had not the Viceroy firmly stood against this iniquity in would surely have been productive of

manifold evils. It is matter of common knowledge that the Viceroy was treated disrespectfully by his countrymen at the Delhi Darbar for his attempt to put down this evil. If the British do not view these matters in a just and impartial spirit, misfortunes will overtake both England and India.

Slavery in India.

11. The Swadesamitran, of the 13th March, after describing the part which great Britain took in the emancipation of the Negro slaves in the latter part of the eighteenth century, observes:-- We do not see why the Indian coolies should be treated as slaves by the Anglo-Indian planters, seeing that the English people are boasting that wherever the British rule prevails slavery will never be permitted. But both the Anglo-Indians and the English people at home turn a deaf ear to all our cries about the condition of the Indian coolies and deny the very existence of such a state of things. This is after all a mere contrivance to silence us and not a sufficient answer. Why should the European planters in Malabar and Wynaad alone find it difficult to secure coolies for their plantations, if only they treat the coolies properly, seeing that thousands of poor Indians are annually emigrating to Ceylon, Mauritius, and other foreign countries in search of labour? What necessity will there be in that case for subjecting the poor coolies to unnecessary and severe restrictions.

Planters Labour Bill.

12. A leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 7th March, referring to the Planters Labour Bill recently passed in the Madras Legislative Council, remarks that although the Bill taken as a whole is to a certain extent very unfavourable to the labourers, yet it is glad to notice that many amendments favourable to the coolies have been made therein. It hopes that the planters will treat the labourers kindly and will not resort to the coercive measures provided in the Bill.

A paragraph in the Manorama, of the 9th March, referring to the same subject, says that the objections raised by the native members to certain provisions in the Bill were not attended to by Government and it remarks that this Bill has made the position of the labourers worse than that of slaves.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

Annexation of Kashmir to the British territories.

13. The Nadegannadi, of the 10th March, has the following observations:-- Kashmir, it is well known, offers many attractions to the English. It is now a common talk that the Government of India intend taking Kashmir in exchange for the Sialkote district of the Rawalpindi division ~~in the Punjab~~. ~~This exchange coming as it does in~~

in the Punjab. This exchange coming as it does in the wake of the cession of the Berars and the abdication of His Highness the Holkar, both of which have created general dissatisfaction, will assuredly give a blow to the confidence placed in the British Government by the people. Though the conduct of the Government in His Highness the Holkar's case might be justified, the Government cannot establish beyond dispute that their policy as regards the Berars has met with the approval of the people. We are of opinion that the high-minded English will not attempt to possess themselves of the province of Kashmir, as its Maharaja has not yet fully assumed the reins of Government and is for the most part guided by his English advisers.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Lord Ampthill's speech at the last convocation of the Madras University.

18. The Swadesamitran, of the 14th March, criticises His Excellency Lord Ampthill's speech at the last convocation of the Madras University in the following terms:--All that His Edcellency said in the former part of his address were mere common place matters which do not require for their exposition a Governor drawing Rs.10,000 per mensem. In the latter part of the address, His Excellency condemned the Indian journalists, who were described as men without a name who have never handled any grave pronlems of the day,

but were always childish and often prone to criticizing the acts of experts in politics. No other Governor has gone thus far, forgetting his position and responsibility. If these words had emanated from ordinary men, they would either receive a proper reply or be altogether ignored as unworthy of notice. But as the speaker on this occasion has been the Governor himself, the people will note his words carefully. Lord Ampthill is yound and inexperienced, but as he was born of a high family and gained the goodwill of Mr.Chamberlain, he was selected for his present office by Lord Salisbury who probably thought that the Madras Presidency did not require an extraordinary man for its Governor. It would have been better had His Excellency altogether refrained from speaking at the last convocation. His Excellency began his speech by saying that he was not competent to speak in that great assembly, but could he not have thought over it once more and kept silence? His Excellency, who advised the new graduates to be respectful and considerate in criticizing the acts of others, and to assume that others would be as honest as themselves, seems to have violated the very precepts he preached; and adopted as his rule the very exceptions to such precepts, because His Excellency in the course of his speech led a regular crusade against the native journalists, ignoring their bright side and dwelling only on their weakness.

The Hindu Nesan, of the same date dwelling on the same subject, says:-- The Indians have hitherto been enjoying liberty of speech although they have lost their country and privileges in the administration and are suffering from poverty. Our countrymen have of course sometimes objected to the passing of certain laws and regulations, but they have not until recently been decried by Government on that account. Though the lower officers of Government have occasionally written against the leaders of the congress and the editors of newspapers, it was all done in secret and the Government did not venture to abuse them openly. His Excellency Lord Ampthill, however, has been abusing the journalists and the leaders of the congress ever since he landed in this country. As His Excellency is a young man, he is not capable of independent thinking and mature consideration. He is of a very irritable temper and has had no Parliamentary experience. Last year when he was present at the Pachaiyappa's College in Madras, he spoke disparagingly of the natives. He also abused the Hon'ble Mr.Srinivasa Rao and other native members at the meeting of the Legislative Council held in December last, and did not even regard them as so many men. When His Excellency addressed the graduates who received their degrees at the convocation held yesterday, His Excellency began his speech very creditably but betrayed his weakness in the end. His Excellency stated with great enthusiasm that the native journalists and the leaders of the congress were dishonest men and

advised the graduates not to listen to their words. He added that the Anglo-Indian officials were all honest, and that those natives who spoke in the congress or wrote in the newspapers were not true patriots. His Excellency not only spoke officiously but also said certain things which were not true. How can the editors of newspapers and the leaders of the congress be regarded as idlers, seeing that they merely bring to light the imperfections of the laws and regulations made by Government? When one section of the ministers in England Criticized the faults of another section, can the former be regarded on that account as enemies of Government? When Mr;Gladstone was the Premier of England, Lord Salisbury opposed his administration; but can he on that ground be called an idler? When Lord Salisbury was the Premier, were the members of Parliament on the other side all so many idlers? The respect with the Governors formerly commanded has begun to decrease now. As His Excellency is a young man, the Anglo-Indian officials in this country seem to induce His Excellency to say these things and then to enjoy the fun. How can His Excellency say that the patrons of the congress are not in high position, seeing that the Hon'ble Justice Subramanya Aiyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Sankaran Nair, Mr.Iambulinga Mudaliyar and others who have worked for the congress, hold or have held responsible positions under Government? Self conceit is not becoming in any one, and if the Governor himself

should lose his temper and utter all sorts of nonsense, we must attribute it only to our misfortune. We have not hitherto seen any Anglo-Indian official holding high position lose his balance so much as our present Governor. Such insolent nobles of England as His Excellency are certainly the enemies of that great and celebrated country.

Europeans committing rape and murderous assaults with impunity.

19. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 11th March, has the following remarks:-- Of the many cruelties and outrages that the Indians suffer at the hands of the Europeans, we shall mention a few here. A certain planter named Bain killed his maidservant, but the offence was not considered to be a grave one and the punishment given was nine months' simple imprisonment; but the same punishment together with a fine of 30 rupees was inflicted on a company's native clerk whose only offence was that there was a deficit of Rs.1-2-0 in the accounts.

In Poona a certain soldier who had stoned to death a brother soldier was sentenced to a year's regorous imprisonment. At Calcutta a Veterinary Superintendent named Ward who under the influence of liquor had thrown a native boy into the fire and burnt him to death was merely fined Rs.100. It would seem that the Europeans

have two different scales wherewith to mete out justice to their own countrymen and to the Indians. The Indians are slow to take offence. The Europeans on the other hand if insulted by their countrymen pay them back in the same coin.

In Darjeeling a soldier broke into the house of a high-class Bhutia woman and was preparing to outrage her chastity when the gentleman of the house rushed in and rescued her. The soldier was fined 25 pupees, out of which 10 rupees were ordered to be paid to the outraged woman.

For the week ending 21st March 1903.

NO. 12. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.---HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Convocation address by His Excellency the Governor.

5. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 19th March, approves of the advice given by His Excellency Lord Ampthill to the new graduates at the convocation, but blames its contemporary the Hindu for criticising rather severely his warning to the graduates to refrain from joining criticisers of the action of the authorities alleging that His Excellency is not against fair criticisms.

9. The Andhraprakasika, of the 18th March, regrets to say that the utternances of His Excellency the Governor on a grand occasion like the convocation of the University of Madras have grieved the public instead of delighting them, and attributes this effect of the address to his inexperience. He prefaced it with the remark that it was intended exclusively for the graduates of the year and not for the press or the public or even the members of the Senate around him. If such was His Excellency's intention, he should have taken those graduates to a private place and addressed them there. Such prefatory remarks as the above ought not to have been introduced in an address delivered so publicly.

The convocation address.

The Sasilekha, of the 17th March, writing on the same subject, regrets that His Excellency the Governor should have pronounced strictures on the editors of newspapers. It remarks that instead of securing the co-operation of the public in the government of the country, His Excellency has indulged in criticizing those who bring to the notice of the Government the opinions of the public through the columns of newspapers and by speeches on public platforms."

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17. The Prapanchamitran, of the 20th March, publishing a free translation of portions of His Excellency Lord Ampthill's speech at the last convocation of the Madras University, observes:--

Lord Ampthill's speech at the last convocation of Madras University.

It does not speak well of His Excellency to have thus denounced the press and the platform. By saying that the members of these two professions are neither distinguished nor trustworthy persons, Lord Ampthill has betrayed his want of Indian experience. His Excellency's predecessors have always respected the party criticising the acts of Government, seeing that public criticism will often serve to bring truth into prominence. We do not in the least concur with His Edcellency in holding that it is the Government, and not others, that knows what is and what is not for the good of the people. There are many among the non-official public who have studied the administrative matters of India better than Government officials. Moreover, a foreign Government like ours is very likely to frame undesirable laws and regulations, and when such laws are proposed, unless they are freely criticised and the faults pointed out in them, the interests both of the people and the Government will be at risk. If a statesman in England had denounced the journalists as Lord Ampthill has done, it would have cost him his fame in the field of politics. But Lord Ampthill has not attained any such fame. He therefore had no fear to lose it and has given free vent to the feelings which were so long effervescing in his

inexperienced heart..

18. The Hindu Nesan, of the 18th March, says:--

Will criticism cease to flow in India.

The sun may cease to set, or the rain may cease to fall, but criticisms on the measures of Government will not cease to flow under the British rule, which professes to administer the country according to public opinion, and it would therefore be vain if the government attempts to muzzle our mouths and restrain us from stating our complaints in administrative matters. 'Neither Lord Ampthill nor Lord Curzon, nor even our King-Emperor Edward VII, will suceed in restraining our liberty of speech. Even in the oppressive rule of the Muhammadans, our countrymen were openly complaining against their atrocities. So it is not possible now for the Indians to be indifferent in political matters, seeing that years of contact with the western manners, civilization and learning have taught them much. Assuming that they now hold their tongue after so much training, would it be creditable to England which has taught them all this? It would certainly be discreditable to our benign Government if, after having observed for years the criticisms which the press and the Parliament in England pass on the measures of Government, we do not follow suit. After having established schools and colleges everywhere in this country,

instructed the people in the art of speaking and writing and allowed them to conduct journals and to establish the congress, conferences, and similar institutions, if the Government wants to restrain our tongue, would it be possible? If, without understanding these things some of the young Governors of this country abuse the Indian patriots, wish that their faults in the administration should not be questioned by any one, and advise the rising generation of this country not to listen to the words of these patriots, it will not be creditable to our Government. It is only ignorance of the real state of things in this country that leads the ~~Anglo~~ Anglo-Indian officials to abuse the natives who merely represent the grievances of the people. Our King-Emperor should not appoint to the office of Governor or any similar responsible post young men like Lord Ampthill who knows neither the history of England nor that of India and has no experience in Parliament. Newspapers and maganizes from all parts of the country and telegrams bearing on important matters from the whole civilized world are being constantly received in this country, and consequently knowledge and civilization are rapidly advancing. In these circumstances, no one would be foolish enough to follow the advice of His Excellency Lord Ampthill and hold his tongue in administrative matters. It is a sad fact that the Government of this Presidency has been suffering in the hands of a young man. It is only two years since he came to this country and we do not know how the three remaining years of his

tenure will be passed. He neither has sufficient experience nor knows human nature well, and so speaks as his mind dictates. But if he goes on speaking thus, the popular indignation may increase, and if it does, it will lead to our good. Sir Grant Duff was speaking ill of the natives in some matters, though he did this only within the four walls o his house. Unable to bear his treatment, the people of this Presidency raised their voice against him, amd since that time sympathy and good feeling between the officers of Government and the representatives of the people have begun to increase and the administration has been smoothly conducted. Considering the course which our Governor Lord Ampthill seems to follow now, we are afraid that it will give rise to unpleasant feelings in this Presidency. It is everywhere the case that excessive oppression will stimulate the strength and courage of the oppressed. However low our people may be in point of political liberty, it is not fair on the part of the Governors of this country to speak ill of the Indian journalists and patriots. Men of this stamp who sppeak thus will bring discredit and ceaseless trouble to the British Kingdom. This is an undeniable truth.

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20. The Nadegannadi, of the 17th March, in commenting on the observations of Lord Ampthill on the press, says:--

Lord Ampthill's criticism of the Native press and the platform.

These remarks clearly show the intolerance of His Excellency. Lord Ampthill ought to know that the editors of papers and public men, unlike Government officials, are disinterested in upholding the cause of the people and do merely what they regard as duty in trying, so far as lies within their competence and means of knowledge, to bring to light the grievances of the people and the injustice of the Government! Lord Ampthill instead of complaining of their interference ought to acknowledge their services in calling His Excellency's attention to matters requiring redress. Among them there may be men deserving censure. But this sweeping condemnation of the whole class of editors and public speakers is certainly not becoming, nor is the allegation true that all their criticism of the actions of the Government is uncharitable and intemperate. The papers have very often been loud in their praise of the measures of the Government. It is to be regretted that Lord Ampthill's colleagues and advisers did not bring this fact to his knowledge but only represented the other side to him.

Pariah converts to Christianity.

21. 22 The Vrittanda Chintamani, of the 18th March, observes:--The editor of the Hindu was right in censuring the Government for backing the missionaries in their work of converting the Pariahs. If the Government have the well-being of the Pariahs at heart, why should they not grant the lands to them directly without the intervention of the missionaries?

High handedness at the Delhi Darbar.

22. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 18th March, quotes the following from a Canarese paper called the Kesari:--The European guests at the Darbar, who had been given accommodation at the Jumma Masjid, left there the bones from the pork they had been eating. The Muhammadans who got enraged at this threw stones at the Europeans and refused them entrance on the occasion of the coronation fireworks. The Viceroy had the way forced by armed soldiers. This fact bears ample testimony to the affection with which the Viceroy regards the people of India.

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25. The same paper remarks:--At the Delhi Darbar a soldier stoned to death a native police constable. The accused was sentenced to nine weeks' simple imprisonment. But on appeal the sentence was quashed and the soldier was acquitted. Really it seems to be no crime to kill a Hindu.

Europeans murdering the Indians with impunity.

Three officers of the Arsenal at Calcutta set fire to the house of a prostitute. These wicked men were proved to be innocent and were acquitted.

For the week ending 28th March, 1803.

NO. 13. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

12. The Sasilekha, of the 27th March, referring to His Excellency the Viceroy's statement in the Supreme Legislative Council that the contention of some of the critics that the Indians are becoming poorer is not a reasonable one, remarks that His Excellency has never considered why the Indians fall back on relief works as soon as famine sets in any one year, if they are really rich. Unless a thorough investigation of this matter is made, as desired by the "Indian Famine Union" in London, the

Poverty of the Indians.

Government officials in India will continue to argue out their own view of the matter, while Mr. R.C.Dutt and others of his class will go on asserting a different view of it.

13. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 25th March, gives the following as a translation

~~ofxanxextractxfromxaxGermanxnewspaper:xx"The~~

British rule in India.

of an extract from a German newspaper:-- "The British are pursuing a policy which is bleeding the Indians to death. This cannot fail to operate to the detriment of the British Empire. The Indian people will not rise against the English, even if helped by the other European powers. But the latter would be doing good service if by their ad advice they dissuade the British from pursuing this blood-sucking policy".

Not a trace of the courage and devotion to their religion which characterised the Indian people in 1857 is to be found among them at present. This is sufficiently proved by the fact that they have not in the least failed in their loyalty to the British, although their patience must have been sorely tried by the desecration of the Jumma Musjid during the Darbar, by the Englishmen murdering the natives with impunity, by the Residents subjecting the Native Princes to annoyances, and by the missionaries going about declaiming the religion of the people and converting them.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

*17. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 25th March, says:-

The annexation of Kaxk Kashmir to the British territories.

The province of Kashmir impresses every visitor with its paradise-like charm. The English from the moment they entered into India began to possess themselves of its pleasant localities and of its wealth of enjoyable products. For a long time they have been eagerly looking forward to an opportunity to secure this particular province from its chiefs and drive out its native inhabitants with a view to becoming its sole occupants. Now, forgetting the services rendered to them by the Maharaja of Kashmir, they are planning his abdication.

The Indian Princes were intimidated by Lord Curzon into complying with whatever he demanded. The cession of the Berars by His Highness the Nizam, the abdication of His Highness the Holkar, the requisition of the services of the Rajakumars to play the part of pages to Lord Curzon at Delhi, the want of due courtesy to the Native Princes during the Darbar ceremonies are all instances in point.

The English are now demanding Kashmir from its Maharaja, and there is no doubt that in the event of his refusal he would be forced to abdicate. Between the aggressiveness of the Government on the one hand and the encroachment of the missionaries on the other, the

natives of the country will be driven out altogether. Rules have been framed excluding the Indians from Europe, Africa, America and Australia. We are being treating like the Jews in Europe who are being scourged out of one country after another.

Turning to our own native province, we find the missionaries possessing themselves of lands granted to temples and developing aggressive tendencies in several other directions. Neither the Maharaja nor the Diwan dare to put a stop to this as the missionaries have both the Resident and the Commanding Officer of the Army completely under their influence.

The discords between the Hindus and the Muhammadans, the ignorance of both as to the extent of their constitutional liberty, the basence of the spirit of enterprise, courage and intelligence, co-operation among them, are a standing menace to the country and a source of misery to the people. Heaven alone knows when the Indian people will be infused with a manly spirit.

The achievements of the Indian National Congress.

21. The Swadesamitran, of the 28th March, dwelling at length on the achievements of the Indian National Congress, attributes the present reduction of the salt and the income taxes to the long-continued prayers

of the congress for the reduction of these two taxes, and exhorts the public to work hard for the well-being of this institution.

22.

22. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 25th March, observes:-- A certain European official while travelling in a palanquin shot one of the palanquin bearers for not going faster. To escape the consequences of this cruel deed, he feigned madness and was on medical advice sent to England. On his arrival at Bombay all signs of madness disappeared and he was found moving freely with his friends. All the same, he was sent to England. There he remained for a day or two in an asylum. On being discharged he made his way to Switzerland and thence wrote to the Secretary of State complaining of the injustice done to him by the Government of India and asking for compensation.

Europeans murdering the natives with impunity.

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For the week ending 4th April, 1903.

NO. 14. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--- HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The Approach of Justice Sir V.Bashyam Aiyangar's retirement.

3. The Hindu Nesan, of the 4th April, observes that the rule recently made by the Secretary of State for India, which compels a Judge of the High Court to retire at the age of Sixty and according to which the Hon'ble Justice Sir V.Bashyam Aiyangar has to retire soon, is very unjust, and suggests, in the event of his retirement, the desirability of appointing the Hon'ble Mr.Sankara Nayar in his place. This paper further says that if the Government, instead of doing this, goes in for a Barrister or a Civilian for filling up this place, it will not only be unjust but will be a ground for the public to blame the Government.

(k) General.

Impropriety of assigning waste lands on darkast to the European missionaries in India.

9. The Swadesamitran, of the 2nd April, questions the propriety of the Government assigning lands on darkast to the European missionaries in India on the ground that, unlike the European planters in the several hill districts,

these missionaries have no idea of themselves cultivating the lands assigned to them and of profiting thereby, but only let them to such of the poor natives as are willing to embrace Christianity and thus seek to propogate their own religion in this country.

11. The Swadesamitran, of the 2nd April, referring to the present misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in Cuddapah in connection with the Muharram and Sri Rama Navami festivals, requests that the Government may be pleased to direct the District Magistrate of that place convene a meeting of the leading members of these two sects there and to persuade them by mild words to come to a compromise without giving rise to any unnecessary trouble either to themselves or to the Government.

The misunderstandings between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Cuddapah.

The Desabhimani, of the 4th April, referring to the District Magistrate's ~~or district Magistrate's~~ order in this matter, directing the Hindu residents of Cuddapah to stop their music during the Muharram days, observes:--

"The order, on the face of it, is illegal, and no reason has been assigned for its promulgation. The custom alleged has no existence in fact and the District Magistrate has not taken any trouble to ascertain the truth. The respectable sections of the Muhammadan

community disapprove of the measure. All that is open to the Dkstrict Magistrate to do is to protect the rights of communities, general and special, and watch that no breach of the public tranquilhity takes place. The language of the order indicates a sort of warning note to the Hindus, who, naturally mild and law-abiding, have never acted in an exasperating spirit and the District Magistrate is fully aware that all disturbances in this district have originated with the Muhammadans whom he has, on every count, found to be the aggressive party and punished. The action of the District Magistrage in this matter is doubtless unjust, illegal and uncalled for, and it is meet that the Government should pay a attention to it, find out where the error lies and grant relief to the party entitled to it who are unprepared to secure it by any unconstitutional measures. It is only by means of simple indiscretions of this sort that the minds of communities disposed to obey the right and the law are sored and public distrust widened."

The Muharram and the Sri Rama Navami.

14. The Andraprakasika, of the 1st April, states that in reply to a petition of the Hindus to the Collector of Cuddapah to take steps for the prevention of riots during the Muharram which synchronizes with the Sri Rama Navami festival of the Hindus this year he declared that it had been the custom for a long

time for the Hindus ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ not to play music during the Muharram and that they should not cause any breach of peace as in last year. It may be right to say that when the Muhammadans are offering their prayers in mosques, there should be no music distrubing them in their prayers. But in the Muharram the Muhammadans themselves indulge in all kinds of music. While so that the District Magistrate should have issued the said order forbidding the Hindus to play music during their festival of Sri Rama Navami has, the paper regrets to note, a touch of partiality. The Hindus are naturally a quiet-going people and so the Collector's order that they should not cause riots in unintelligible. Was not the late Commissioner of Police, Colonel Weldon, asks the paper, superintending personally such festivities in a populous city like Madras without a hitch between the two classes of people? Why could not the Collector of Cuddapah do the same? As it is desirable that the Collector should not be suspected of partiality to the Muhammadans, the paper prays that the above order should be reconsidered and such a new order issued as will be agreeable to all.

For the week ending 11th April, 1903.

NO. 15. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

Lord Ampthill's convocation address.

4. A correspondent to the Kerala Patrika, of the 4th April, severely criticises the remarks made by His Excellency Lord Ampthill at the recent convocation of the Madras University and remarks that it would have been better if His Excellency had not entered upon a task for which he was quite unfit. He says that convocation addresses have generally been delivered by men of great talent and culture and there were some Governors too who were in a way competent to deliver such addresses. But our present Governor a cannot in any respect, be compared to them. That he is not only incompetent to deliver such an address but also inefficient to carry out any other great work has been made clear to the people of Malabr when he visited that dis rict some time ago. When the people of Malabar represented to him the great hardships to which they were put owing to the misconduct of some subordinate Government officials, he replied that these matters should be brought to the notice of the subordinate officials themselves. No ordinary person would have given such a reply. But our Governor has done so. The correspondent, after continuing at some length

in this strain, remarks that now-a-days those who are sent out as our Governors are inexperienced and inefficient persons. They manage to get such high appointments not on account of their own individual qualifications, but simply because they chance to be in the good graces of some high personage.

Convocation address and the Amrita Bazaar Patrika.

5. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 8th April, condemns its contemporary, the Amrita Bazaar Patrika, for criticising rather too severely Lord Ampthill's convocation address, saying that such criticisms will instead of doing good tend to injure, as His Excellency's rebuke was probably directed to those native papers only which misrepresent matters.

Natives and Europeans.

13. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 9th April, mentions that the lower court convicted the soldier who had been the cause of the death of Karam Singh, a Police Officer, during the Delhi Darbar, and sentenced him to imprisonment for six months; but, on appeal, this sentence was quashed and the accused released. The editor hopes that the Government of the Punbaj will be pleased to revise the judgment, alleging that it has greatly wounded the feelings of the people.

III.--LEGISLATION.

Interpellations at the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council.

14. The Swadesamitran, of the 6th April, referring to the last meeting of the Madras Legislative Council, observes that, unlike on former occasions, the answers given by the official members to most of the interpellations of the non-official members have been satisfactory.

The same paper of the 8th April, again referring to the same subject, requests the Government to give a trial to the suggestion made in the Council by the Hon'ble Mr. L.A.Govindaraghava Aiyar that Stationary sub-Magistrates should be invested with the powers of first-class Magistrates as a preliminary measure to the separation of the judicial and executive functions.

The same paper of the 11th April, referring to His Excellency Lord Ampthill's speech in the Legislative Council, observes that His Excellency has now turned out completely different from what he was when delivering his recent convocation address, and that His Excellency's words were very guarded and respectful to the party criticizing the acts of Government, and requests His Excellency not to have a bad opinion of them in future.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 8th April, also makes similar observations on this subject.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians in British colonies.

17. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 8th April, complains that equal treatment is not extended to Indians in British colonies and says that, notwithstanding a change of Government, nothing has been done in this respect in the Transvaal, and that in Australia matters are getting worse.

For the week ending 18th April, 1903.

NO. 16. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Miscarriage of justive in the trial of European missionaries by European magistrates.

2. A correspondent to the Hindu Nesan, of the 15th April, referring to a recent case in which two European missionaries of Palamcottah were accused of having kidnapped a girl of the shepherd caste from the custody of her legal guardians, observes that the discharge of the accused in this case and similar miscarriage of justice in the trial of European missionaries by European magistrates causes apprehension to the people and are likely to make them dissatisfied with their rulers.

(c) Jails.

3. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 15th April, observes:--

European offenders given princely accommodation in jails.

One Bain, of whose conviction we have already spoken, was conveyed from the Magistrate's Court by the Police Superintendent in his carriage. He was received with great mark of politiness by the Jail Superintendent. It would seem that in the case of Europeans, rigorous imprisonment is synonymous with complete idleness without any sort of work. This gentleman was having a jolly time of it in the jail. The only thin s wanting were the play of band, balls and addresses. We suggest the framing of rules to the effect that Europeans convicted in England should be sent out to India to undergo imprisonment.

8. The Sasilekha, of the 14th April, remarking that the

The Muharram in Cuddapah.

Hindus at Cuddapah were immersed "in the ocean of sorrow" during the Sri Rama Navami festival, says that some respectable men of that place sent up a memorial to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to quash the order of the collector forbidding the Hindus to play music in connection with their festival during the Muharram. They also sent two telegrams to the Chief Secretary, but he did not even acknowledge their receipt. The rumour

that the Collector is partial to the Muhammadans has spread throughout the district like wild fire. The racial animosity which his order had created showed itself even in villages. The Muhammadan inhabitants of the village of Chennur petitioned the Collector to forbid the playing of music by the Hindus on account of the Sri Rama Navami festival during the Muharram. The Government of Madras thought of sending troops to Cuddapah. The paper thinks that such a step was unnecessary as the Hindus, however afflicted they might be, would never dare use violence and distrub public peace, but would only try to seek redress by memorializing the Collector. The Muhammadans have dishonoured the Hindus in all possible ways. They even composed a song, insulting to the Hindus, and sang it in public streets. The Brahmans gabe up their bhaganas (prayers) this year. But the Muhammadans had free scope to carry their images in procession without being restricted as usual to certain particular streets. The order of the collector to above greatly distressed the Hindus, as Sri Rama Navami is as holy to them as the Muharram is to the Muhammadans. The Collector, instead of endeavouring to see that voth the festivals were celebrated peacefully, prohibited the helpless Hindus from celebrating their festival in due form. The paper prays that the matter should be carefully considered by the Government.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

A speech recently xxxxx delivered by Mr.Dadabhai Naoroji at Portsmouth.

13. The Swadesamitran, of the 15th April, publishes a translation of a speech said to have been recently delivered at Portsmouth by Mr.Dadabhai Naoroji, the purport of which is that the British people have not yet understood the real condition of India; that the wealth of the coutry is being year after year drained by the Anglo-Indian merchants and officials; that the British people, who are thus carrying away large sums of money, do not after all spend anything for the good of this country; that, though in India the rate of taxation per head is small when compared with that in England, yet it is heavy when compared with the income per head of the Indians and the Englishmen; that it is in consequence of this want of sufficient income that large numbers of the Indian people have annually to suffer from famine; and that the additonal burden imposed on the Indian tax-payer by the recent arrangements for increasing the army in view of an anticipated rupture between England and Russia is not at all justifiable.

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15. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 15th April, complaining of the conversion of helpless women and children by the missionaries, says:--

The unscrupulousness of missionaries.

The Government ought not to regard this matter with indifference. The Missionaries who are thus lowering the prestige of the British in India should be expelled from the country. If the government do not take this step they will lose the confidence and loyalty of the people.

For the week ending 25th April, 1903.

NO. 17. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(d) Education.

7. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 22nd April, says:-- Lord Canning and Lord Macaulay decided upon introducing English education in India with the object of shaking the hold of the orthodox religion on the people and paving the way for the Christianization of the country. This end was partly fulfilled in the provinces of Bengal and Madras, but did not reach complete realisation owing to the mutiny of 1857. Then it was

The present state of English education.

~~resolved that~~

resolved that the education given should be such as to fit the people only for subordinate service under Government. But since the people have got an inkling of these motives, the English are now seeking to introduce some reform in the present scheme of education.

Under the regime of the Muhammadan Emperors, the Hindus, far from being treated with that neglect and high-handedness which they now meet with at the hands of the English, were entrusted with the Government of provinces like Afghanistan and Beluchistan and with many other highly responsible posts. They were also the chief advisers and ministers of the Emperors. Who can help regretting the present low state to which their descendants have been reduced under the British Government?

Muhammadans in the public service.

15. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 18th April, has a letter from a correspondent, who signs himself as "Hopeful of Mercy," in which the correspondent does not listen to just complaints, but this is not the case, and in support of his denial the correspondent quotes the recent reinstatement of a peon of the Port office and proceeds to observe that in spite of a G.O. specially passed in 1887 in this behalf there are only a very few Muhammadans in such an extensive department as the Public Works is. Of the seven in the Public

Works Secretariat and the Irrigation Department two, it is said, intend to leave, it is not known why, and if they should leave the claims of other Muhammadans would probably be overlooked. Hence the correspondent hopes that His Excellency Lord Ampthill may kindly take these handful of Muhammadans under his auspicious shelter.

19. Travancore Abhimani, Nagercoil, April,17th, 1903:--

Desirability of extending Lord Curzon's term of office.

Since the reduction of the salt-tax, the attitude of the Tamil newspapers towards His Excellency Lord Curzon has been generally very favourable, and the approaching close of His Excellency's tenure of office appears to be a source of anxiety to them.

For the week ending 2nd May 1903.

No. 18. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. Madras Standard, April, 28th 1903:-Sir,--We have been

British Indians in South Africa.

pressing the claims of our countrymen for fair treatment in the various colonies of South Africa for the last ten years or more with the result

that nothibg good has yet been done to a class of people whose loyalty has now become proverbial. Year after year each colony is vying with one another in enacting laws that have the effect of placing the most loyal, thrifty, and industrious section of His Majesty's subjects more or less on a par with the Kaffirs, the Zulys, the Nasutos and the Swazis; it is now an accepted fact that the present prosperity of Natal is due to the industry of Indians. Natal Indians have shown how they could be useful to the empire at a time of war; respectable colonials know the importance of Indian labourers to the various colonies of south Africa. With all these the lot of the Indian immigrant has not been improved. Wherever he goes whether to Transvaal, Orange Rive Colony, Cape Conoly or Natal his fate is the same, his treatment is one that is accorded to a slave by his master, his feeling is that of the just conquered. Birmingham imperialism has no effect upon the arrogant and headstrong action of the sturdy colonials. Imperialism in these days a union [illegible] of the white races of the Empire if the Imperialism of the future is to be guided by this narrow principle of excluding Indians to participate in the benefits of the empire. I think it is better that Messrs. Chamberlain & Co.receive some lessons from Mr.Seddon, the New Zealand Premier, who was just enough in recognizing the claims of the Mayoris for fair treatment. Now coming to the question at hand, the ill-treatment accorded to Indians by the colonials is perhaps one of the very few subjects on which both

the Indians and the Anglo-Indians agree. So what we should now do under the circumstances is to have a public meeting in Calcutta and nominate a deputation, powerfull and influential, to wait upon His Excellency the Viceroy and to request him to stope emigration from our country to Natal and one or two other South African This is the only way left open to us and this we should make use of. Men like Mr. Tata, His Highness the Aga Khan, His Higheness the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and the Presidents of the Calcutta and Bombay Chambers of Commerce can be easily induced to take part in such a deputation.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

Racial prejudice of the Indian Railway Companies.

15. The Swadesamitran, of the 27th April, bitterly complains that almost all the big appointments in the Indian Railways are given, as a rule, to Europeans and Eurasians, while the Indians get only petty posts like those of stationmasters, signallers, porters, etc., although the Indian tax-payers has to bear the losses sustained by these railways and to pay the interest due on the debts borrowed for their construction.

This paper, referring to certain resolutions said to have been passed by a conference recently held at Delhi by a number of Government Railway officials with a view to the Anglo-Indians being suitably provided for in certain classes of appointments in the Indian Railways observes as follows:--

This shows how the Anglo-Indian companies and officers of Government conspire together against the interests of the natives and for the benefit of their own countrymen. If we had not the power of interpellation in the Legislative Councils, this conspiracy would never have come to light, and, whether the Government of India is aware of it or not, the Anglo-Indians would have carried out their wishes and the Indians would have been disappointed. This secret design of the Anglo-Indian officers clearly shows how anxious they are to carry away the wealth of our country. But the Government lends its support to all the means they propose to employ in carrying out their object. All the high offices of the Government are in their hands and the number of these appointments is steadily increasing. while the Indians get only petty appointments, the Anglo-Indians hold all the offices that carry with them large salaries, extensive powers and heavy responsibilities

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(k) General.

17. The Swadesamitran, of the 30th April, referring to the Bangalore and Trichinopoly shooting cases which came up recently before the Madras High Court and similar instances of atrocities now and then committed by British soldiers in India, insists on the necessity of His Excellency the Viceroy making some suitable arrangements to put a stop to the occurrence, in future, of similar cases, which if allowed to go on unchecked would most probably give rise to greater evils.

Atrocities of the British soldiers in India.

18. The Jananukulan, of the 2nd May, referring to a notice issued by the Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs in charge of the Trichinopoly sub-division, inviting applications only from European and Eurasian candidates for the Entrance examination to the Government Telegraph service, regrets to see such racial prejudice exhibited by this officer and apprehends that acts of this kind will be in direct violation of the Proclamation of the late Queen Victoria, who promised to rule the Indians without observing any distinction of caste or colour and whose words her noble son and successor, the present King-Emperor, is bound to uphold.

Exclusion of natives from the Entrance examination for the Government Telegraph service.

19. The Andhraprakasika, of the 25th April, says that the people of Cuddapah appealed to the Government against the order of the District Magistrate forbidding the Hindus to play music during the(recent) Muharram. In reply they received an endorsement to the effect that the District Magistrate was asked to enquire into the matter of their petition. The paper fails to understand how the Government is justified in referring the petition to the very District Magistrate who issued the said order and has been acting "with a vengeance against the Hindus."

Cuddapah Muharram riots.

20. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 29th April, says:--

The utter repression of indigenous merit.

The English completely ignoring the administrative talents of the Indian people are heaping high offices in the State on their own countrymen. Further, instead of promoting schemes for educating the different classes of people according to their different needs and requirements, they go infor for one uniform system. The results result is that the people, after having spent all they had in this pursuit after university education, but at the same time not beingbeing trained up to any particular profession, are reduced to greater poverty. This state of things reflects no high credit on the English. We also hear of frequent

complaints from Native officers in the Indian Civil and Medical Service. It is amply evident that the English are quite opposed to the policy of allowing to the natives any degree of independence or equality with themselves.

After quoting statistics to show the preference given to the English over the Indians in various departments, the paper continues:--This state of things prevails in the Native States as well. If we turn our glance to Mysore we see there the Army, the Engineering and the Survey departments are manned by Europeans. Two out of the eight district administratorships are monopolized by them. His Highness the Maharaja, the Diwan and the members of his Council are all under the control of His Highness's Private Sevretary. Steps are now being taken to give to Eurasians and Anglo-Indians an increased share in the administration of the State. It has been decided to recruit officers in the Telegraph and Railway departments from these classes. The natives ought, now, therefore to give floser attention to agriculture and the mechanical arts. Otherwise these will be monopolized by the missionaries.

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21. An article in the Kerala Patrika, of the 25th April, referring to the acquittal, by the Madras High Court, of three soldiers who had been committed to the Sessions for having shot a forest guard at Trichinopoly, remarks that it is very surprising that the jury mostly give their verdicts in favour of the accused where soldiers are charged with shooting natives.

Acquittal of soldiers charged with murdering natives.

23. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of thd 29th April, has a long article on the proposed extension of the term of the Vice-royalty of His Excellency Lord Curzon which is to the following effect:--

Lord Curzon's term office.

Some are against and some in favour of the proposed extension. Those who are against base their opinion on the passing of the Press Act, the taking of the Berars on a permanent lease, the removal of the Holkar from the gadi and the present educational policy of Government, saying that Lord Curzon has not proved himself as sympathetic to the people as Lord Rippon.

Those who are in favour of the extension believe that His Excellency's administration has been beneficial to the people and that if the proposed extemsion, if

if granted, would enable His Excellency to complete his reforms.

The editor concurs with the view of the latter party and, in enumerating His Excellency's several acts of justice, clemency and favour to the people, says that his justice in the Rangoon outrage case, his handing over to Muhammadans certain mosques in the possession of Government, his granting lamps and bells to mosques and temples, his vetoing, through Sir Antony MacDonnell, the proposal of Bishop Welldon as regards the introduction of the Bible in Government schools and colleges, his advice to the people to stick to their respective religions, devoting their attention to religious studies, his formation of an Imperial Cadet Corps, his selection of four native military officers for orderly duty to His Imperial Majesty, his award of punishment to the 9th Hussars for the murder of native servants, his mild replies to his critics, his attention to the prosperity of the country and the bettering of the condition of the people, his relaxing the severity of mine rules to enable natives to take out leases, his advocacy of the establishment of agricultural banks and technical institutions, his granting of remissions to tax-payers, his reducing the salt and income taxes, and his providing in the budget for the extension of irrigation for agricultural purposes, are acts which have endeared him to the people and so they cordially welcome the proposed extension to the term of His Excellency's office.

For the week ending 9th May, 1903.

NO. 19. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.---HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b), Courts.

The extension granted to the Hon'ble Sir.V. Bhashyam Aiyangar.

3. In disapproving of the extension granted to the Hon'ble Sir V.Bhashyam Aiyangar a Judge of the High Court, Madras, the Tohfah-i-Qaisari, of the 4th May, says that four days before this the Judge tendered his resignation, which was accepted by His Excellency the Governor and a notification was issued accordingly, but it was subsequently cancelled on the receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State sanctioning the extension.

The paper asks why were the new rules applicable to Judges of the High Court, appointed after the passing thereof, contravened at the very outset, creating thereby a most undesirable precedent, and if the grant of the extension was meant why was a jaghir pension yielding Rs.5,000 annually granted to him, and why was the sanction not communicated before the tendering of his resignation and the issue of a notification by the Government of Madras accepting the resignation? The paper does not know who is to blame for this error in procedure, which, it says, shakes the confidence in the Government Gazette, as it announces as appointment

to-day and cancels it to-morrow.

The paper further observes that if the Government of Madras had the courage, it would have, before giving effect to the telegram, asked the Secretary of State to confirm what had already been done by telling him that Sir Bhashyam had tendered his resignation, that it had been accepted, and that the cancellation of such a prodecure would be subjected to rediculue.But "where is this wise policy and ~~where is this wise policy and wise policy~~ where is the Government of Madras?."

The paper in this connection comments on what it calls a law point saying that Sir Bhashyam tendered his resignation and stayed at home for two or three days. So his appointment ceased and hence it would not have been extended, but should have been renewed. Even then this would be questionable as he has completed his sixtieth year. The paper concludes with the remark that with the exception of interested persons no one approves of the procedure.

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4. The Aftab-i-Dakhan, of the 7th May, says that the Hon'ble Sir Bhashyam Aiyangar will retire within a few months, and requests Government to give his post on his retirement to one of the Muhammadan Barristers now in Madras.

A Suggestion for the appointment of Muhammadan Barrister as a Judge on the retirement of the Hon'ble Sir.V.Bhashyam Ayangar.

11. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 6th May, says;--

The High-handedness of the European authorities in Cuddapah.

The Collector of Cuddapah has been showing undue partiality to the Muhammadans to the detriment of the interests of the Brahmans. The Muhammadans, emboldened by this conduct, have been in various ways annoying the Brahmans! They have been robbing them, obstructing the performance of their festivities and subjecting them to violence and hardship. The Europeans are not called to account for winking at these things, whereas native officials, if fuilty of similar conduct, would have been seriously taken to task. The fact that the Europeans have sided with the Muhammadans in Cuddapah has spread the spirit of rowdyism among the Muhammadans in other parts and apprehensions of serious troubles from these to Brahmans prevail in many quarters.

The Brahmans in Cuddapah memorialised the Governor

this year stating their grievances. His Excellency has not even acknowledged the receipt of the memorial, and his extreme indifference shows that he has quite different views on the matter.

Administrative capacity of Anglo-Indians and Natives.

21. The Swadesamitran, of the 6th May, observes:--A stigma is now cast on the Indians that they are not equal to the Anglo-Indians in their administrative capacity, and the latter never fail to emphasise on this point whenever there is an occasion for it. It is stated that the Anglo-Indians are naturally endowed with a administrative tact, courage, presence of mind and a sense of responsibility and that the Indians are wanting in these qualities, though they are best fitted for patiently discharging ministerial duties under Euroepan officers. Although the English people have conquered our country and deprived us of all our powers and privileges, partly by force of arms and partly by means of tricks, yet it does not necessarily follow that they are also superior to us in administrative matters. Before the advent of the English, were not the Indians administering the country? Was there no securi of person and property then? During the Muhammadan rule and prior to it, natives were serving the State in high offices as Collectos of districts, Engineers, Superintendents of Police, Commanders of Armies, etc.

Have they now lost all the qualities which fitted them for these offices? Even now Mysore and other native States are administered chiefly by native officers, and we have no reason to believe that these States are disturbed by riots or dacoities more than the British dominions. The statement, therefore, of the Anglo-Indians that natives have not administrative capacity should be received with great suspicion. Some years ago the native officers of Government were prone to accept bribes. But the Amglo-Indians of those days were not less prone to do this. The Indians have, however, never once committed any such act of plunder, bribery or oppression as those practised by the Anglo-Indians in the 18th century. Whatever faults they may have, the Indians are never known to have had a cruel nature like the Anglo-Indians. It is chiefly by the example of the Anglo-Indians of those days that the native officers began to accept bribes. But when the Government put a stop to the practice of the Anglo-Indian officers accepting bribes from the public, the corresponding habit in the natives also disappeared, though there are still left traces of this corruption among some of the lower officials. But to the question whether the natives are fit to hold high offices in the Judicial, Revenue, Public works and Medical Departments equally with the Anglo-Indians, our answer is certaibly in the affirmative. Provided the choice of Government falls on the right persons in point of education and general accomplishments, the Indians will never

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fall behind the Anglo-Indians in administering a district, seeing that they have hitherto acquitted themselves worthily in all the posts conferred on them, by Government. As District Judges and Judges of the High Court, they have proved superior to the Anglo-Indians, and this is acknowledged by all right-minded persons. Messrs. Muhammad Raza Khan, Manavedan Raja, Ramachandra Rao and Rajagopala Chariar have been Collectors, and neither the Government nor the Anglo-Indians will say that these are inferior to the Anglo-Indian Collectors. In the Police, Medical and Public works departments also the natives have attained to high distinction. At this moment robberies and dacoities are being committed wholesale in the Chingleput district, and what have the Anglo-Indian Police officers done to check them? But if they had suppressed these offences with the help of the native Police inspectors, the Anglo-Indians would have had the credit and good-will of Government. If, under such circumstances, the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police had been natives, the Government itself would have at once declared that natives are unfit to hold these responsible offices. But our opinion is the reverse. If only the natives be given high offices and placed in responsible situations, they would certainly show more ability than the Anglo-Indians. But if they are always kept in a subordinate position and asked to do whatever the European officers dictate to them, how

can they acquire any administrative capacity? If the Government selects two or three districts and places them entirely under the administration of native officers for some five or six years, without finding fault with them on every trivial matter, the difference between European and Indian administration will soon appear in a marked manner. But will the Government be prepared to try the experiment? No. It will never do so; for then the truth will come to light and there will be no pretext for Government withholding, as at present all the high offices from the natives.

For the week ending 16th May, 1903.

NO. 20 OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

The alleged Hyderabad scandal.

14. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 14th May, has a letter from a Muhammadan correspondent regarding the alleged kidnapping of a respectable Muhammadan girl by the Maharaja Sir Kishen Parsad Bahadur, Prime Minister of Hyderabad. In this letter the correspondent denounces the conduct of the Prime Minister, a Hindu nobleman, in contracting an illegal marriage with the girl, and asks the Nizam to take notice of the scandal before it

reaches the Viceroy in His Excellency's imperial capacity and the Sultan of Turkey as the commander of the faithful, warning His Highness that if he does not do so matters may assume a serious aspect and the peace of the State be disturbed.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 11th May, has the following in English:--"The London correspondent of the Amrita Bazar Patrike, of the 6th April, ventilates the alleged fact of a mosque descration at Delhi during the late Coronation Darbar under official auspices. If true the offenders should be punished, and if false the paper should be called upon to explain the justification for a crafty hint on such a serious subjdct which may lead to grievous consequence to our community. It would appear that the picnicers took in ham sandwiches and whisky into the jumma musjid and left some behind them! This is an audacious outrage on 60 million loyal religious subjects without any provocation. The writer in the journal under review seems to be bona fide; he is an Anglo-Indian, and at one time superintended the Government horse-breeding operations in the Punjab. He writes: 'I worked constantly with Moslems of various ranks from the gentry right down to the camel driver and found them all courteous

A mosque desecration at Delhi during the late Coronation Darnar.

and refined, sensitive and intellectual as a rule.

"Surely men like John and Henry Lawrence, Nicholson, etc., acquainted with Muhammadans would never for a moment have tolerated the above, much less have sanctioned it. They would never have thought of entering a mosque with their shoes, on no more than entering a church with their hats on. Whatever we think of other's religions we are bound to respect them if we are gentlemen and respect the law of toleration and fear penalties for wounding susceptibilities."

For the week ending 23rd May, 1903.

NO. 21. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Police.

Appointment of more Anglo-Indians in the higher offices of the Police Department.

2. The Prapanchamitran, of the 22nd May, says:--Although many of the witnesses examined by the Police Commission have given impartial evidence, some of the Anglo-Indian witnesses have advocated the employment of more European officers in the Police Department. But we are not much interested in this question, for whether the Government distributes all the high offices in this department exclusively

among the Europeans or the natives, or among both these classes proportionately, the primary object of the Government should always be the improvement of this department, and in carrying out this object the Government may be fully justified in overlooking the claims of individuals or classes. We shall therefore examine whether and how far the employment of Europeans in the higher offices of this department during the last so many years has improved its status. Since 1883, ~~xxxx xx 57 xx x901~~ the Government has been slowly increasing the number of District and Assistant Superintendents of Police, so that the number of these offices which was 41 in 1883, rose to 57 in 1901. It may be expected as a consequence of this increase that the administration of the Police Department would have much improved; but the fact has been the reverse. Since 1883 the number of heinous crimes, such as murder, dacoity, robbery, housebreaking, etc., has more than doubled itself. The District and Assistant Superintendents generally entrust all their work to their subordinates and are completely dependent on them. The work done by these officers is so inappreciable that their very existence is unknown to most of the villagers. When such is the real state of affairs in the Police Department how useless it is to contend, as the Commissioner of Police, Madras, and the Inspector-General of Police do, that more Anglo-Indians should be employed in the higher offices of this department.

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6. The Krishnapatrika, of the 15th May, says

An indignity to the native public of Bezwada.

that there is a beautiful shady road on the northern bank of the canal a t Bezwada, not far from the canal wharf. It appears that none but Euroepans are allowed to dirve on that road. The paper remarks that such restrictions do not exist in other towns. It asks why the British rulers, who have pledged themselves to treat all subjects alike, should show such partiality for white men, how the Europeans and natives could mix freely with one another when the latter are not treated with consideration, and why the municipality of Bezwada has not reported the matter to the higher authorities. It hopes that now at least the municipality, which is chiefly to blame for this state of affairs, will take proper steps to remedy the evil and cast off the disgrace attaching to the natives.

13. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 20th May, says:--

The preference given to Europeans over natives.

A notification has been issued by the Government Telegraph Department inviting applications from Europeans and Eurasians for vacant posts in the Telegraph Department in the Mysore Province. Trained and qualified natives were higherto eligible for these posts. It is very hard indeed on the natives that they should

be thrust aside to give place to Europeans even in a Native State.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Relations between the conquerors and the conquered in India.

22. The Swadesamitran, of the 21st May, states as follows:-- The Anglo-Indian officers, notwithstanding their long service in this country, are unable to understand the true nature of the people. Many of them, however, deceive themselves by thinking that they know much of this. The Anglo-Indian officers have at present neither the desire nor the facilities to understand the people rightly. They do not like to spend their leisure by conversing with the natives on religious, social and other topics. Sometimes, however, they speak with the educated natives on political matters, but in these the opinions of these two classes of people widely differ. Moreover there is a sort of prejudice inherent in the Anglo-Indian officers, that it would be beneath their dignity as conquerors to mingle freely with the natives who are the conquered, and it is this which leads them to spend their time exclusively in the company of their fellow Anglo-Indian officers. There are at present no means for them to ascertain what the people think or speak of them and their work. These circumstances are likely to give

rise to a great many difficulties. Unless the rulers and the ruled rightly understand each other, the administration cannot be satisfactorily conducted. If the British Government wants to carry out its high aims of making the people of India happy and prosperous, the present policy of excluding them from a share in the administration of the country should be given up and the native opinion should be freely consulted through the properly constituted representatives of the people.

The condition of Indians in South Africa.

23. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 21st May, in a leader on Indians in South Africa, complains that Lord Milner, following an arbitrary policy, which he was opposed to prior to the occupation of South Africa by the British refused to grant a license to Husan Ahmad, a Muhammadan merchant, for continuing his business; that Indian merchants in general can neither transfer their merchandise in the name of others nor can they remove it from their shops; that a respectable Muhammadan of the firm of Messrs. Qamruddin & Co., was brutally ill-treated on a public road; and that a Muhammadan fruit seller at Durban was murdered in cold blood, but his murderers escaped punishment on the plea of insanity. The editor says that the above incidents show that Indians in South Africa are treated to-day worse than before and yet it is a great pity British ministers do

do not take notice of their grievences.

The editor respectfully requests Mr.Chamberlain to kindly mend matters, soon, saying that if nothing is done in this respect there will be no hope of the condition of the Indians being ameliorated, and their fears as to the safety of their lives being allayed.

For the week ending 30th May, 1903.

No. 22. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

+(Suryodaya prakasika of 27th May)

The relations of the English with the Amir of Afghanistan.

5. The same paper says:-- The English have detained the arms ordered by the Amir of Afghanistan from Europe and have also stopped the payment of the annual subsidy of 20 lakhs. The Amir is now making attempts to obtain both.

The Army's envoy in England.

6. Referring to the report that the Amir of Afghanistan desiring to be represented at the Court of St.James has mooted the question, the Tilism-i-Hairat, of the 25th May, fears that if his request were

granted he would try to secure the appointment of Afghan envoys at the courts of other monarchs thus jeopardising the cordial political relations existing between himself and the British Government.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(f) Land revenue and Settlement.

Grievances of the ryots.

13. The Swadesamitran, of the 25th May, says:--It is an undeniable fact that the income derived by the Government from the land-tax is by far larger than that from any other source. Moreover, the Government is very strict in the imposition of this tax, and the ryots have to pay it down at any risk, whether their lands yield sufficient produce or not. No leniency whatever is shown in the collection of the land-revenue, but every instalment has to be paid down on the due date on pain of the defaulters losing either their household utensils or the lands themselves, which are attached and sold in public auction. But the Government, which thus adopts all sorts of coercive measures to collect the land-tax, forgets its duty to supply the ryots with the conveniences necessary for the cultivation of their lands. Some months ago the Mahajana Sabah of Tanjore represented to the Government of Madras that the coolies working under the mirassidars

suddenly desert them and emigrate to Singapore, Mauritius and other places, thereby putting their masters to much trouble and inconvenience, and prayed that orders might be issued requiring these coolies to produce from the village officers a certificate to the effect that they were not, at the time of leaving their master's service, bound by any contract to continue to serve under them. But the Government refused to comply with this prayer. If a petition like this had been sent up to Government by the Anglo-Indian planters, it would certaibly have received a different reply. Why should not the Government ascertain the truth of these representations of the Mahajana Sabah of Tanjore and pass an Act like the Madras Planters' Labour Act? Why should the Government, which is ready to help the planters who contribute but a small portion of the land-revenue, hesitate to assist the ryots who pay large sums of money under this Head? If only the Government institutes an inquiry into this matter, it would certainly be satisfied that this sudden desertion of the coolies is not confined to the Tanjore district but is prevalent in the whole presidency so as to call for legislative interference. If, without doing anything like this, the Government simply says that it will not interfere in the matter, where can the ryots go for a remedy? If, when they ask for a sufficient supply of water for their lands, they are referred to the Public Works authorities, and if, when they are deserted by their servants, the Government refuses to interfere, how will the ryots be able to cultheir lands successfully and pay the land-

The three great drains of India.

21. The Hindu Nesan, of the 27th May, writes:--Before the Muhammadan rule our country was very righ and prosperous; but owing to the plunders committed by the various foreign invaders, the wealth of our country began gradually to diminish, etc., however, most of thesee invaders settled themselves in India and spent here the money thus acquired from us, it was a source of consolation to us. But with the advent of the British, the wealth of the country began to flow out with greater rapidity. The East India Company and their servants gradually deprived our country of all its wealth and carried away their earnings to their native land. When the administration of the East India Company came to an end and Queen Victoria assumed the direct control of the Indian Government, it was hoped that better days would come. During the first few years after this change the Government of the country was equitably conducted and the people began to prosper. The officers of Government here were all afraid of the authority of Parliament, which then had several great men in it. But all was changed in the course of a few years. The number of liberal-minded statesmen began to decrease, and the officers of Government in this country, departing from the path of justice, began to spend the public money in useless ways. A large number of Anglo- Indian officials were introduced into the country and the public money was

wasted in giving them big salaries while in service and liberal pensions after retirement. The natives were deprived of their claims to higher offices, which soon became the monopoly of the Anglo-Indians. Moreover, all the commercial enterprises of India began to concentrate in the English merchants and the way was thus paved for the poverty of the Indians. A third source of loss to the country has been the maintenance of an unnecessarily large army. A large portion of the revenues of the country is spent for this purpose, and with the aid of the forces thus maintained, the Home Government enters into hostilities with China, South Africa and other countries. The remainder of the revenues is found to be quite insufficient for carrying out measures useful to the people. If the wealth of the country be thus constantly flowing out through these three big channels, how can we hope to prosper? Without knowing this the British people are vainly looking out elsewhere for a remedy to prevent the constant famines which occur here. If the British people, the Parliament and the Government want to prevent the frequent occurrence of famine in India and put an end to the wholesale deaths which result from it, they should try to stope the constant flow of our country's wealth into the pockets of foreigners. This can be effected in the following way. In the first place, a larger number of the higher offices in the public service should be conferred on the natives, and the salaries of these officers should be reduced;

secondly, sufficient assistance should be rendered to the growth of native trade and industry so as to discourage the introduction of foreign goods into the country; and thirdly, the military expenditure should be reduced and the surplus of the revenue should be spent on measures calculated to improve the material prosperity of the people.

For the week ending 6th June, 1903.

No. 23. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Strained relations between the English and the Indians.

20. A correspondent to the Vrittanta Chintamano, of the 30th May, referring to the work attempted by the Anglo-Indian Association of promoting sympathy between the English and the Indians says:-- The object of the association is highly laudable. Several obstacles however stand in the way of their doing any real work in this direction. The English in the pride of power and wealth look down upon the Indians as a conqurerd and humble race. But the spread of English education among the Indians discloses to the latter the weak points in the English and leads to a disregard of their assumed superiority. This breeds mutual distrust and coldness. Religious differences also contribute to

widen this breach. Again, in the administration of justice, if the guilty person be a European, the claims of justice are made to yield to racial predilections. These and similar selfish interests of the English are a standing obstacle to the promotion of friendly feelings between them and the Indians.

For the week ending 13th June, 1903.

NO. 24. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

Proposal to renew the laws against the Asiatics in the Transwall.

4. The Prapanchatharkai, of the 5th Hune, referring to a proposal of the Government of the Transvall Conoly to renew the laws against the Asiatics which were in force in that country during the time of Mr.Kruger, highly condemns the attitude of the British Colonists towards the Indian emigrants, who, notwithdstanding their form loyalty and attachment to the British cause during the recent war and contrary to their expectations under the new Government, are now said to be treated much worse than before and advises the Imperial Government in intercede on behalf of the Indians and check the evil tendency of the Transvaal Colonists by declining to sanction the above-mentioned proposal.

5. The Sasilekha, of the 9th June, referring to the hostile attitude of the Colonists towards the Indians, says that "If the British Empire would desire to attain glory, Great Britain and Ireland, the Colonies and India should be on friendly terms with one another." But the Australians and others contend that the Indians should not settle in their country and engage themselves in large enterprises. In some Colonies the Indians are prohibited from using even public roads. The paper asks whether white men have not come from different places and worked and lived in India. It cannot understand why there should be any objection to Indians settling in the Colonies, while they can go to England, Scotland and Ireland, and work and live there freely. The paper hopes that, in the reign of King Edward VII., Emperor of India, who is well acquainted with the worth and merit of his Indian subjects, they will have the privilege of visiting and settling in the colonies.

Indian and the Colonies.

III.--LEGISLATION.

18. The Kistnapatrika, of the 1st June, learns that legislation is under contemplation in the House of Commons to provide for a special jury for the trial of Indian princes, and thinks that it is perhaps the intention of the Government to grant them thereby greater privileges than to ordinary men, and remakrs that the proposed legislation may after all be a measure to prohibit the punishing of suspected princes and others without trial, as in the case of Natu brothers. But it adds that since no miscarriage of justice seems to have ever occurred in the trial of princes in ordinary courts, the proposed measure appears to be unnecessary. Besides some of its provisions are objectionable, such as the one requiring that the "jurors" should be men with an annual income of more than Rs.50,000. But the paper remarks in this connection that they may not have the capacity to enquire into the cases judicially. Some difficulties may also arise, it adds, from the provision that the jurors should be of the same religion as the accused. Is it not enough, it asks, that they should be wise, discriminating and of good character? Such a special jury is also intended, it is said, for other great men," But who are such great men? Will not ordinary courts do for them? The paper says that although the proposed measure is good so far as it provides for the

A special jury for the Indian princes.

the trial of Indian princes by a special jury, before they are condemned, yet its provisions do not seem to be suitable for the purpose intended.

V. PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Unsatisfactory condition of India under the British rule.

20. The Jananukulan, of the 13th June, referring to the famines of 1878 and 1900, says:-- It is of the utmost importance for Government to inquire why famine frequently visits India and kills large numbers of people, while it is unknown to the European countries. The Government of our country is itself to a great extent the cause of this misfortune. The officers of Government neither ascertain the real cause of this misfortnue. The officers of Government neither ascertain the real causes of famine, nor accept our statements concerning them. When we say that the ryots are being ruined by the heavy assessment imposed on their lands, the Government, without concurring with us, looks elsewhere for the cause of our misfortunes. It is argued that the failure of rains is the chief cause of famine, and that the Government cannot help it. Although the Government cannot make the rain fall, can it not ~~xlt~~ at least increase the sources of irrigation and utilize the water which is now being

wasted in many places? Thousands of rupees ~~of~~ are being annually spent on the construction of railways which benefit only the European capitalists, but nothing is done towards the improvement of the irrigation sources. The ryots have become poor by payment of heavy land-revenue and, being unable to stand even a single year's scarcity, freely resort to relief camps. If the land-tax be reduced, the poor ryots will be able to save something every year and that will help them to live an honest and respectable life in times of famine; but this fact is not realized by Government It is not from want of food grains that the Indian ruots suffer in times of drought, for there is plenty of these even in such times, but they have no money too buy them. In former days India was prosperous in every way. The ryots then had a sufficient quantity of food-grains stored up in their houses; their females wore some valuable jewels; they were perfectly solvent and could easily raise loans. In times of famine, therefore, they were able to sustain themselves either by drawing from their store-house or by selling their jewels or as the last resort by borrowing. But all this has changed now. As the Government conducts the administration without any feeling of responsibility, India has come to this pitiable condition. If the Government reduces the land-tax, introduces a permanent revenue settlement, increases the sourses of irrigation, cuts short the military ~~expenditure~~ expenditure, stops the thirty crores of rupees annually going out to

England, and, in short, rules the country on principles of justice and with sympathy for the ruled, our country will prosper and be a pillar of strength to the British Empire.

The Swadesamitran, of the 12th June, also deals with this subject and advocates the introduction of a permanent revenue settlement as an efficient remedy for the constant occurence of famine.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The evil effects of missionary interference.

21. A correspondent to the Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 6th June attributing the lukewarmness of the Indians towards the religion of their ancesters to the interference of the missionaries, remarks:-- Boys and girls, too young to exercise judgment, are trained in the principles of Christianity and taught to look with suspicion on their own religion. The Proclamation of 1857 contains the assurance of non-interference in the religion of the Indians. But the English, by encouraging the missionaries, are departing from this principle. These missionaries, in pursuing their end, bring about discord in families, hatred and jealousy between communities and a general laxity in the religious observances of the Indians.

The editor, commenting on these remarks, says that

though a few Government officials here and there may be supporting the missionaries, the Government are on the while true to their promise of observing strict neutrality as regards religious matters.

The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 3rd June, referring to the same topic translates an extract from a speech by Sir Williams Digby in which the latter ascribes the want of amity between the English and the Indians and the general backward condition of the latter to the interference of the missionaries.

For the week ending 20th June,1903.

NO. 25 OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Undesirability of giving both pension and salary to the Anglo-Indian Members in the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

13. The Swadesamitran, of the 19th June, strongly objects to the practice of giving both pension and salary to such of the Members of the Council of the Secretary of State for India as are also pensioners of the Indian Government, and suggests the desirability of stopping their pensions in such cases.

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16. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 18the June, announces that the Government of India with a view to preserve its honour wishes to make provisions for the support and maintenance of the European widows in India. The paper remarks tha this cannot be realised unless and until its generosity is extended to its needy subjects in general.

The Government of India and European widows.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

20. The Swadesamitran, of the 20th June, referring to the close in a few months of His Excellency Lord Curzon's tenure of office as Viceroy of India and extolling his abilities, strongly recommends his retantion for some more years here so that final orders may be passed by His Excellency on the reports of the several commissions appointed by His Excellency for the improvement of this country

Desirability of retaining His Excellency Lord Curzon for some more years in India.

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22. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 17th June, complaining of the indignities to which the merchants at Poona were subjected on the alleged ground that they caused obstruction by allowing their goo/ds to lie on the public way, says:--The Commanding Officer of the Cantonment gave orders to the police to prosecute the merchants, but somehow he entirely forgot to include the names of the Europeans in the list of delinquents. One of the alleged grounds for this prosecution was that the merchants by exposing th their goods in the streets were endangering the sanitation of a place mainly inhabited by Europeans. No xx similar solicitude is shown to keep the native quarters healthy. If Major Leslie had dealt with European merchants in the way in which he treated the natives he would have shared the fate of Sir Henry Cotton or Mr.Pennell.

The Grievances of the Poona Merchants.

24. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 15th June, has translation of a letter written by a Xxxxxx Xxxxxxx correspondent in Transvaal to the Cope Argus in which the correspondent bitterly complains of the treatment experienced by Indians in South Africa and quoting certain instances of personal

The proposed submission of a memorial by the Native Press to Lord Curzon.

ill-treatment and injustice done to others by the authorities in refusing to renew licenses and to grant sanction for the erection of a mosque at Hedlburg. The correspondent hopes that the British Government will be pleased to extend to the Indians in South Africa the same provileges as are enjoyed by others. The Shams-ul-Akhbar deplores the condition of the Indians and congratulates India on enjoying perfect freedom.

25. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 18th June, mentions

Indians in South Africa.

that a memorial is being prepared to be submitted to Lord Curzon requesting His Excellency to place the Native Press on the Sure footing as the Anglo Indian Press, with regard to postal rates, official news and other useful and necessary information- The paper hopes that the request being responsible will be granted.

For the week ending 27th June, 1903.

NO. 26 OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

8. A correspondent (an agriculturist) to the Andhrakesari, of the 10th June, writes as follows:--

Miserable condition of the agriculturists. "Oh Editor! We are called Kapus (in the sense of protectors) because we maintain the country. It is a very honourable title, but our condition is miserable. This wretched state of ours is brought about by the Government only. There is none to care for our grievances. Our entire property is land, on which we live with our wives and children. We remove from it all thorns and stone, cut down trees, level

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

15. The Swadesamitran, of the 22nd June, says:-- A commission was appointed in 1884 for the purpose of determing what higher appointments in the public service should be given to Natives and what reserved to Englishmen, and the suggestions of this Commission have been, up to this day, supposed to be the guiding rule in this matter. In truth, however, several of the appointments which according to this rule, ought to have been conferred only

Appointment of Natives in the Public service.

on Natives are being given away to Englishmen. As this country is administered by the British Government, it is but natural that the few officers whose duty it is to supervise the administration should be Englishmen, but there seems to be no necessity for all the officers of Government being of this nation. Of course we do not contend that high offices like those of Viceroys, Governors, etc., should be given to us; but, we say, that it is very unjust on the part of Government to have distributed among the Anglo-Indians the several other ordinary appointments in the Police, Salt, Abkari and Educational departments. There is no necessity for, nor any justice in, giving these appointments to Englishmen, seeing as any Englishman. The ability of Natives in the discharge of judicial duties is beyond question, but it is alleged, that the Natives do not show much cleverness in other departments. How can they do it, if, on this simple plea they are always kept out of these ~~responsible~~ offices? ~~and wh~~ The allegation itself is false to a great extent and is put forward by the Anglo-Indians as a pretext for overlooking the claims of the Natives. But as truth is on our side, at least a few of these offices have been conferred on us and no right-minded man says that the Natives have not satisfactorily discharged the duties of these offices. On the other hand, several of the Anglo-Indians, far inferior to the Natives, have been appointed to these responsible offices and whether they do their duties properly or

not the Government is satisfied with them owing to the racial sympathy it has for them, while it finds fault with the Natives even when they happen to commit the smallest blunder and brings them to trouble. It was thus that Mr. Manavedan Raja, who was the Collector of Anantapur, was transferred elsewhere as a District Judge. The evils arising from this policy of Government cherishing racial prejudice and conferring all the high offices on Englishmen have been several times pointed out in these columns. To summarise them---(1) crores of rupees are annually going out to foreign countries; (2) the Natives are deprived of the opportunity of rising to high position; and (3) our country loses the advantage of having a large number of retired public servants who have filled responsible offices and whose intelligence, experience and position in life will be of great help to us. Although our late Queen-Empress Victoria promised in Her Proclamation of 1858 to observe no distinction of caste or colour in the distribution of appointments in the public service, and several of the Viceroys since that time have admitted their duty to abide by this promise, the Anglo-Indians continue, as in former days, to monopolise the higher offices. Lord Curzon himself has on several occasions insisted on the desirability of acting up to this principle but it is one thing to say and another to act.

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16. The Swadesamitran, of the 25th June, discussing the question whether the Indians are politically free, observes:--

Political privileges of the Indians.

Although under the British Government the Indians have been enjoying blessings unheard of under former Governments, still a question often suggests itself whether they are really enjoying political freedom. They often ask themselves whether they have not been cut off from the privileges enjoyed by other nations in the world? Unfortunately the fundamental principle of the English constitution, that he who pays taxes to Government is entitled to a share in the administration of the country, is not considered applicable to the Indians who have no voice in the passing of laws, or the levying of taxes, or the expenditure of the public money, and have to abide by whatever the Anglo-Indians do in these matters. It may, however, be argued on the opposite side that there are non-official members in the Indian Legislative Councils, and that all laws are passed with due regard to their advice. But even a child knows how insignificant a non-official members is and how futile his voice is in an Indian Legislative Council. Though they sit in these Councils, they are members only in name, and everything done there is done virtually by the official members who form the majority. Whatever taxes are levied, the Indians have simply to hold their tongues like so many mute creatures, and wait patiently until the Government itself is moved to pity their condition and

abolish or reduce these taxes, as was lately done in the case of the salt-tax. The Indians are not at all given high offices in the public service, and even in the British colonies, subject to the Imperial Government they are very badly treated. In these circumstances, how can we say that the Indians are enjoying political liberty under the British Government?

18. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 25th June, says that a correspondent writing from Pretoria to the Al-liva (an Arabic paper of Cairo) states that a few days ago a Police Inspector accompanied by some constables entered the quarter inhabited by Indian merchants at dead of night, dragged the inhabitants all the way to the police station and made them stand there in the open air till the arrival of an officer at 9 o' clock next morning to see if they had licenses. The correspondent says that the Indian merchants bitterly complain of the disrespect they were thus subjected to.

Indians in South Africa.

For the week ending 4th July, 1903.

NO. 27. OF 1903.

VERNACUALR PAPERS.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian emigrants in South Africa.

16. The Swadesamitran, of the 15th July, dwelling at length on the sufferings of the Indian emigrants in South Africa, requests His Majesty's Colonial Secretary to pity these unfortunate people and relieve them from the oppression of the British Colonists there.

For the week ending 11th July, 1903.

NO.28. Of 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(f) Land Revenue and Settlement.

The land revenue policy of the British Government.

6. The Swadesamitran, of the 6th July, writes:-- According to the law of the Hindus, property in the land is vested in the person who brings it for the first time under cultivation and the king is entitled only to a sixth

of its prodice. But when the Hindy kings were subjugated by the Muhammadan invaders, this rule was overtunned and the king came to be regarded as the owner of the soil and the landholders only as his vassals, who were thenceforward obliged to pay the king whatever taxes he livied, whether it was one-sixth or one-third of the produce of lands. Though this was the practice there was still no hard-and-fast rule on the subject and the Muhammadan rulers always remained lenient and merciful towards their subjects. Though different in religion, they made India their permanent home and manifested almost brotherly feelings towards the Indians. With the exception of a few, the Muhammadan rulers acted on the principle that their subjects should be kindly treated and strongly believed that on their contentment depended the prosperity of the country as well as the continuance of the Muhammadan sovereignty. When the authority of the Muhammadans was subverted by the British Government, the latter followed the land-revenue policy of the Muhammadans and asserted that the land-tax paid to the State by its subjects is not a tax in the real sense of that word, but a mere equivalent in money of the share to which the sovereign is entitled as the proprietor of all lands. By means of this forced interpretation of the land law the Government has been taking away for its share nearly half of the produce of lands. Not contented with this, the Government has also levied some twenty other taxes on ryots, such as

the road-cess village-cess, water-cess, etc., so that after paying these taxes the ryots are left nothing in the produce of their lands. Moreover the lands have been divided into wet and dry, and each of these is again subdivided into several classes according to their fertility. There is one rate of tax fixed for lands depending on a Government source of irrigation, another for those without them, and a third for lands in which vegetables are cultivated. Thus the ryots are being harassed at every step and squeezed in various ways until the last drop of their blood is split out of their body. No other people suffer so keenly from poverty or sickness as the Indians, and in no other country has the Government imposed such heavy taxes on the ryots as in India. For practical purposes the question whether the king or the cultivator is the real owner of the soil is immaterial. The duty of the sovereign is always to protect the subjects and that of the subjects is to bear the expenses of such protection. It should, however, be borne in mind that in the discharge of these duties by the sovereign and the subjects, no undue or disproportionate strain should be placed on the one or the other. It is natural that the Government, being the stronger party, can easily bring its subjects to obedience and oppress them with impunity. In such cases the subjects have no other remedy than patient submission to the mercy of God. It will be easily perceived, even by an ordinary observer, that the present treatment accorded

to the Indians by the British Government is not proper and that this is ruinous both to the people and to the Government. Every one will admit the sufferings of the Indians, if he only listens to the cries of the Indian newspapers and the Indian patriots on this subject. But the British people alone think, or rather pretend to think, that the Indians are perfectly happy under the British rule, while every other nation in the world considers that they are being ruined by that very rule.

9. The same paper, after quoting figures in connection with the financial condition of the Karvetnager and Kalahasti estates, says that it is plain that, in the last two faslis, the Court of Wards did not liquidate the debts of the estates at all. It appears that the money collected in the estates is just enough to meet the cost of the establishment and Government peshkash. The creditors feel very much inconvenienced. As along as the estates are under the Court of Wards, interest will continue to accumulate causing great loss to the estates. The paper therefore suggests that the Government should borrow money at a low rate of interest and discharge the said debts, or that it should pay the same out of its own treasury. The paper asks, "zxxxix "Is it just on the part of the Government to make creditors suffer in its desire to help the zamindars?

Kalashasti and Karvetnagar Zamindaris.

12. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 9th July, thanks His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for issuing an order warning British soldiers against committing assaults on natives, but says that it is doubtful whether the order will have any effect on the soldiers as they seem to think that Indians are no better than ants and treat them as they please, believing that no one will take any notice of their action.

British soldiers and Natives of India.

The editor is of opinion that the remedy lies in impressing on the minds of the soldiers the fact that the perpetrators of such assaults on Indians will be subjected to punishment like Indians.

For the week ending 18th July, 1903.

NO. 29. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. The following is an extract from the Hindu, dated the 10th July 1903, under heading "Our Bengal Letter (from Our Own Correspondent)":-- In military circles the rumour of the willingness of the Maharaja of Kashmere to voluntarily abdicate his throne is once

The rumoured annexation of Kashmere.

again rife. It is said that the Maharaja intends, out of his free will, to make over Kashmere to the British Government. This-so-called willingness on the part of His Highness to voluntarily abdicate is not new; it dates so far back as 1889. It was then that Colonel Pary Nisbet, then the British Resident at Kashmere, promulgated to the outside world the edict of the voluntary resignation of the Maharaja. How this edict was extracted from His Highness and how the Majaraja had to write to the Viceroy and to the Times to have it withdrawn is already known to the world. His Excellency Lord Curzon being a consummate statesman, the idea of annexing Kashmere is once again attempted. The permanent annexation of the Berars to the British Government has been so well done with a show of justice, that Kashmere has been next hit up. The status of the Native Princes has already become very unenviable under the regime of Lord Curzon and this policy of annexation will only add to their complete extirpation in course of time. The loyalty and the great service that the Native Princes have been rendering to the British Government have become apparent during the recent South African and China Wars, and at this stage of British rule, when that has become firmly established and when that rule is so much loved and appreciated both by the Princes and peoples of India, it is indeed regrettable that His Excellency Lord Curzon should now adopt the policy of Lord Dalhousie. There is no dount that Kashmere possesses peculiar climatic and strategic advantages.

As a Simla paper says:--

"Kashmere has a position which experts declare to be of great stragetic importance to India. It possesses climatic and other advantages which native settlers can well dispense with, but which the health and welfare of European settlers demand. And in gladly exchanging it for territory in every way more suitable to him, the Maharaja has not been coerced or (as some of the vernacular press have already stated) unduly influenced. He relinquiches the country with a pleasure which doubtless astonishes those who are ignorant of the abhorrence with which he regards his possession of it".

"This certainly is not a sufficient reason for this so-called annexation. We hope Lord Curzon will yet show one more instance of his great personality and remove off even the least doubt as to this rumour of annexation during his coming visit to that fertile province."

II.---------------

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Separation of Judicial and Executive functions.

2. "A great many surmises have already found their way into print regarding the probable recommendations of the Indian Police Commission. It is said, among other things, that the Commission in the course of its report, has dealt elaborately with the important and long-standing question of the separation of judicial from executive functions and has arrived at the conclusion that such separation would not at all be desirable in the interests of police and magisterial functions. This has been the official view all along, and, if the fore-cast of the report in this particular matter be correct it is hardly calculated to occasion public surprise, for the Commission is composed for the most part of officials, the only real representative of the people being the enlightened Maharaja of Darbhanga, who, it is stated, is the only member that has urged the separation of the functions. It is to be feared, if the majority is against separation, this one dissentient voice will have no effect in bringing about a sadly-needed reform and in terminating a state of affairs which is constantly causing great injury in the administration of criminal justice. If the object of the Commission in roving round the country and taking evidence was really to get at public opinion and ascertain the

people's views as to the best means whereby the reform of the police and of criminal administration generally could be effected, it is difficult to understand how the alleged recommendation could have been made, for the balance of the recorded evidence is dead against the prevalent system, which has been condemned as unfair in principle and hurtful and unpopular in practice. If we mistake not, India is the only country in which the combination of judicial and executive functions is allowed to exist and the combination has always been a blot on the administration.

"The evidence recorded by the Commission in Southern India--we refer only to that portion of it which came from the people's representatives-- pointed only one way. It showed that an arrangement whereby the District Magistrate is also the head of the police takes away from the independnece of the bench and from the efficiency of the police and perpetuates the impression that criminal administration is most unreliable, because the District Superintendent of Police, who is interested in securing convictions, is in a position to influence the District Magistrate, who, in his turn, is in a position to influence the decisions of the Subordinate Magistracy. We ~~xxx~~ do not mean to insinuate that the influence in either case is exercised in a sinister spirit. What we mean to say is that the District Police Superintendent is liable to be hoodwinked by his own subordinates. His confidential communications

~~xx the District~~

to the District Magistrate are received in a spirit of trust by the latter, and that is how all the mischief arises. An honest and independent Subordinate Magistrate finds it extremely difficult, under such a system, to hold the balance evenly between complainant and accused. On the other hand, dishonest and uncrupulous Magistrates--and their number unfortunately is not small-find it most advantageous to enter into an unholy league with the police, and the result, in the latter case, is that justice is sold, like second-hand goods at an auction, to the highest bidder. We should like to allude to yet another of many grave evils which are the progeny of the present system. It sometimes happens that a really dishonest Magistrate contrives to win the confidence of the head of the district and is in a position, as a consequence, to snap his fingers at even such a mighty body as the police. This does not occur frequently for, as a rule, the head of the police is able to exercise an influence over the District officer, but when it does occur, it gives rise to considerable corruption and the traffic in justice is worse than ever. Looked at in any light, there is no redeeming feature in the existing system, and we should be very sorry indeed if the Commission has really reported against the separation of the functions.

"There were two schemes before the Commission, and either of them would be a vast improvement over the system now in vogue. One of these schemes provides

that the District officer should be divested of his judicial powers and the Subordinate Magistrates placed under the District and Sessions Judge, the District Magistrate continuing to remain the head of the police. The other is to allow the district officer to retain his judicial powers, but to give up his control over the district police. The former would undoubtedly be the better arrangement, since among other things, the decisions of Subordinate Magistrates would be subjected to expert scrutiny on appeal. It frequently happens that, under the present system, a Subordinate Magistrate who is disposed to favour a particular party at the expense of justice, finds an easy way of doing this by making an undue fuss of trifling and unimportant discrepancies in the evidence on the other side. We have known of several such instances, and we have found that in such cases, it is not easy to get decisions reversed on appeal to a first-class Magistrate.

"The final decision on the Indian Police Commission rests, not with the Commission, but with the Viceroy. The reform of the police is one of the dozen objects which Lord Curzon set himself out to attain at the biginning of his administration. He will not succeed in the attainment of this particular object if he does not make up his mind to terminate a system which is largely responsible for the inefficiency of the police.

We trust His Excellency will see, from the note of dissent of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, how public opinion stands in this matter. If there is to be no separation of judicial from executive functions, there is not likely to be any police reform, and the Commission will have wasted its energy in vain and will have written reams to no purpose."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

Natives and European soldiers.

13. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 13rh July, referring to the order of the Commander-in-Chief warning European soldiers against committing assaults on natives, says that that order is a proof of His Excellency's sympathy towards the people, but thinks that such orders will be productive of no good results until white culprits are awarded deterrant punishment.

IV. NATIVE STATES.

What will be the future of Kashmere?

14. The Swadesamitran, of the 11th July, giving a short history of Kashmere, observes:-- The Maharajas of Kashmere have all been Hindus and friendly allies

of the British Governement. Though there has not been the least suspicion of disloyalty against any of them, the British Government has been for some time past closely watching this country and cherishing a desire to have ti annexed to the British dominions. As the climate of Kashmere is very cool, the Englishmen, find it very pleasant to live there and, if it is sevured, it will also serve the British Government as a suitable sanitarium for its Civil and Military officers. There is also another reason for our Government coveting this country. It is situated in the north-western corner of India forming one of the borders of the British territories, and to the north of it is the country of the rude Mussalman tribes, who are a very strong and brave people nominally subject to the Maharaja of Kashmere, but are, for the most part, religious fanatics. To the north of this country there are places to which the Russians have free access. The British Government therefore apprehends that at any moment the Russians might, with the aid of these rude tribes, conquer Kashmere by fraud or force and enter into India. It is therefore considered advisable by our Government that neither the Maharaja of Kashmere nor the Mussalman tribes subject to him should be independent. It was with this object that thirteen years ago the British Government temporarily suspended the Maharaja from his authority and waged a severe war with these Mussalman tribes, and has been since then maintaining strong military forces in that frontier. The Maharaja was

however restored to his full power within two years afterwards. It now appears that Lord Curzon is making some arrangements with regard to Kashmere. As he has already taken Berar from the Nizam, so he is contriving some means for depriving the Maharaja of Kashmere of his kingdom, giving him however some part of the British territories in exchange. It is probably for settling this matter that His Excellency is said to be intending to go very shortly on a tour to Kashmere. The present Maharaja of this country is not a very clever man: nor are his ministers capable of safeguarding his interests, since they are said to be more likely to help the British Government than their own Maharaja. It will therefore be easy for the British Resident in Kashmere to secure the co-operation of these ministers in making the Maharaja yield to the wishes of Lord Curzon.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The urgent demand for Indian coolies in South Africa.

19. The Hindu Nesan, of the 8th July, dwelling on the sufferings of the Indian coolies in South Africa and referring to the present urgent demand for these coolies in that country, requests the Government of India to avail itself of this opportunity and make

some favourable arrangements with the South African Government for the better treatment of the Indian coolies, and, until some such arrangements are made, not to permit the Indians to emigrate to that country.

Lord Curzon's administration as Viceroy of India.

20. The Swadesamitran, of the 10th July, says:--Mr. O' Donnell, a pensioned officer of the Indian Civil Service, has now published a book showing that the five years of Lord Curzon's administration as Viceroy of India have done nothing but evil to this country. Hitherto Lord Curzon has been highly praised both in India and in England. Very many high qualities were attributed to him, and it was stated that he should be compared only to the Marquis of Wellesley or Lord Dalhousie, and that there was not one equal to him in the list of Viceroys that immediately preceded him. Though this eulogy was not acceptable to the Indians, they were silent because they knew that their misfortune was not to be easily remedied either by Lord Curzon or any other Viceroy. They have not as yet formed any settled opinion as to whether he is a good or a bad Vicerory, but content themselves for the present with commending his good, and cirticising his bad, actions. Some of the Anglo-Indian merchants and planters, however, want to have him for two years more in India until the

reforms he has undertaken are completed. The Indians, of course, have no high hopes of His Excellency doing any good by the completion of the reforms he has undertaken. The Police and the University Commissions have sufficiently disappointed them, and they are now saying that they do not want any more commissions or reforms and that it will be enough if Lord Curzon is quiet. During his regime famine and sickness severely raged and sunjected the people to innumerable sufferings. Neither was taxation reduced to an appreciable extent. On the other hand, several of the taxes have been increased, and large sums of money have been wasted on useless things. It is natural for men to find out ways of expenditure if they have large savings with them. In the same way Lord Curzon had during the last few years a large surplus, of revenue left after meeting the expenses of the State, and was therefore induced to spend it on the Delhi Darbar, the frontier wars and the like. In his time nothing beneficial to the people has been done. On the other hand, we have been losing our privileges one by one. Although our country has come to a very precarious condition, Lord Curzon says that it is very prosperous and the English newspapers are repeating this. What good has he done to India? Can he be regarded in any way as equal to Lord Ripon who was a very open-minded man? He loved the Indians dearly and showed it in his action, and thereby incurred the bitter enmity of his countrymen. Lord Curzon also

stated that next to England India was always in his mind; but this was a mere verbal statement never carried into action. Mr.O'Donnell's book contains reflections like these, and has caused surprise and regret to many. Even among ourselves there are some fools who say that Lord Curzon is an incarnation of some divine being. If so, how is it that he has but a feigned sympathy for the Indians? Since his arrival in India the influence and prestige of the Anglo-Indian merchants and planters have increased and nothing has been done for the poor natives or their representatives. Whatever the Anglo-Indians demand Lord Curzon is ready to give, and only feels sorry that he is not able to grant them more. But as regards the Indians he does not even look at their face, but if he ever does so it is with angry eyes.

For the week ending 25th July, 1903.

NO. 30. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Criminal justice between Europeans and Indians.

1. "Criminal justice between Europeans and Indians is the subject of an article in the June number of the Hindustan Review and Kayastha Samachar by Mr.Bepin Chandra Pal. He concludes the article in the following

words:-- The ordinary courts have, practically, failed to administer impartial and adequate justice in cases between Europeans and Indians in this country. At any rate, they have lost the confidence of the people. A military correspondent of the Amrita Bazaar Patrika suggests that we should agitate to have all cases of this kind, in which any European soldier is the accused party, tried by courts-martial, instead of by the ordinary criminal courts. Possibly this might secure better justice, but the general public, not acquainted with the methods of these courts would, I am afraid, fight shy of them. Besides we want protection not against the British soldier, alone, but against some other classes of European residents in India, e.g., planters, etc. What is wanted, therefore, is a remedy of a much wider application than is possible for a court-martial. The only chance of remedy lies, in regard to this evil, I think, in formation of a special court in each province, composed of two judges, one European and another Indian, of the status of High Court Judges, who shall, like the Courts of Assize in England, go about from district to district, holding special sessions to try all criminal cases of a more serious nature in which one party, whether complainant or accused, is an European and the other an Indian; and this court shall be assisted by a jury of whom not less than one-half shall be natives of the country. The special court should have the status and the rights of the High Court Bench and appeals against

its decisions should be heard only by a Full Bench of a High Court. Such a court will be always free from the influences that work against the impartial administration of justice now, and will possibly be able to solve this serious problem. It will involve, no doubt, some additional expenditure, but financial questions ought never to be allowed to stand in the way of a reform that is so urgently needed, in the interests of the peace and good government of the Country'. There can be no doubt that the Government are anxious to deal with the question in a most effective manner. The order issued by Lord Kitchener shows that the military authorities are trying to put an end to the evil complained of. But apart from this, the point which Mr.Pal raises must have an interest inasmuch as he calls attention to the method of dealing with offences of the nature referred to. We hope that all suggestions on this question will be considered by Government and that before long some action will be taken in the matter."

IIx I VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

14. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 23rd July, reproduces an extract from the Wafa-dar, probably an Urdu paper of Northern India, which extols the British Indian Government for the good arrangement of its records, for the readiness for action of its army, for the regularity in the disbursement of the pay of its servants, and for its excellent roads.

Extolling the British Indian administration.

III.--LEGISLATION.

15. The Swadesamitran, of the 18th July, referring to the Madras Planters' Labour Act, remarks:--Even since the Planters' Labour Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, the Anglo-Indian planters in this country have been saying that they would not be benefited by it. The planters in Wynaad have been stating from the beginning that they never required an Act like this, and other planters also supported them in this view. But the Hon'ble Sir Winterbotham, Mr. Thomson, and some of the other official members stongly insisted on passing it, notwithstanding the objection of the non-official members. Now the planters in the

Uselessness of the Madras Planter's Labour Act.

Nilgiris say that they do not want this Act, and those in the Anamalai Hills have also passed a resolution to the szme effect. It is also likely that the planters elsewhere in this Presidency will suport the views of the Wynaad planters. We do not know what the Hon'ble Sir Winterbotham and Mr.Thomson will say to this. We do not see what good will result from having an Act which the Anglo-Indian planters themselves do not want. Perhaps it was intended by the framers of this Act that, though it might not do any good to the planters, it should at least do evil to the labourers and reduce them to the level of slaves.

IV.--NATIVE STATES.

16. The Swadesamitran, of the 14th July, criticizing the action of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad in having recently appointed an Anglo-Indian as an Engineer in that State, observes that it is a pity that even in Native States the claims of the Indians are often overlooked and that enlightened Native Princes like the Nizam should have a mania for Anglo-Indians, while competent men among the natives are available for the same or even less salaries.

Appointment by the Nizam of an Anglo-Indian as Engineer.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

18. The Swadesamitran, of the 14th July, writes:--

Extravagance of the Government of India.

Just like the minor zamindars of this country the Government of India has been wasting the public revenues in various ways. For some years past we have been paying nearly six or seven lakhs of rupees more than previously, and the surplus left in each year's revenue has been wasted by Government; It was only during the present year that our taxes have beem reduced by about four laksh of rupees. The peôple are paying taxes not for the extravagant and unnecessary expenditure of Government, but only for what is absolutely necessary for carrying on the administration. It therefore follows that the Government should reduce the taxes whenever a surplus is left after meeting the charges. It is also desirable that the Government should not keep any surplus in its hands, because such money, which would be almost unproductive, would, if left with the people, enable them to improve their material condition, so that whenever a necessity arises, the Government may easily increase the taxation, and the people will not feel it as a heavy burden. What is the godd of the Government collecting unnecessarily large sums of money from the people and keeping a large surplus in the public treasuries? It will only unduce

the Government to spend it in various ways, such as increasing the salaries of big officials, erecting unnecessary buildings, engaging in wars, etc. It was because Lord Curzon had a large surplus of revenue in his hands that he was tempted to waste it on the Delhi Darbar. In several other ways also he has been wasting the public revenues. For example, he recently gave a large sum of money as a present to an Anglo-Indian civilian on his retirement from service. A big mansion is now being erected for the residence of the Governor of Bombay, and propposals are being made for renewing and repairing the summer residence of the Government of India on the Hills. Some big appointments have been recently created in the Telegraph department, and Anglo-Indians are to get them. It is also stated that the Government is devising measures to acquire Tibet, and that large sums of money will have to be spent in this connection.

The proposal to demand from India a portion of the military expenditure in South Africa.

21. The Swadesamitran, of the 18th July, referring to the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for war, to maintain an army of 25,000 soldiers in South Africa and to demand from the Indian Government a portion of the cost of maintaining this army, observes:-- It is impossible for

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any of us not to geel extremely sorry while reading the telegrams regarding this proposal. We do not see any reason why the Indians should pay for the maintenance of an army in South Africa, and the argument of Mr. Brodrick that this army will at any time be ready for employment by the Indian Government is nothing but a device to ruin the poor Indians. There is, in the first place, no likelihood of any serious danger happening to the country in the near future, and even if a war is declared with the frontier tribes is it impossible to manage it with the troops already maintained in India? It is highly unjust that the British ministers should thus attempt to prey upon the Indians everyn now and then. From a letter of General Botha recently published in the newspapers, it appears that disturbances may soon arise in the Transvaal, and consequently the British Government wants to have a strong force there. But if to meet this emergency the British ministers want to place an unnecessary strain on the resources of India, it will be highly unjust. It is our good fortune that Mr.Brodrick, who has made this proposal, has not been appointed to be our next Viceroy as was once proposed. If the Secretary of State for India and the Viceryoy fail to oppose this unjust proposal, the injustice attempted to be done to us will be easily accomplished. At the same time the people should also raise their voice against this unjust measure. It has become. for some years past, quite

usual for the British ministers to call upon the Indian Government to pay for any wars they undertake, and there has been none to question them. This time at least we should make a strong protest, otherwise the party doing us evil will go far beyond their proper limits.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 22nd July, also referring to this subject, strongly condemns the proposal as being highly unjust.

The Swadesamitran, of the same date, again publishes a long article on this subject and requests His Excellency Lord Curzon not to yield to the wishes of the British Parliament and the Secretary of State for India in this matter.

// For the week ending 1st August, 1903.

No. 31. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(h) Railways.

11. The Swadesamitran, of the 31st July, writes:--

Uselessness of the Railways for preventing famine in India.

Twenty-six thousand miles of railways have been constructed in India at a cost of about four hundred crores of rupees. This large sum of money has

been borrowed from the capitalists in London, and the Government of India has been annually paying them nearly seven and a half crores of rupees as interest. But the profits of these railways are shared equally between the several railway companies and the Government and several Englishmen have found their living in these railways. The Englishmen, therefore, insist on the policy of extending the railways year after year. It is, however, stated that the railways are constructed only for the benefit of the Indians. In the beginning the advocates of the railways said that the construction of these on a large scale in India will put an end to famine. This prophecy has, however, proved false. Since 1888 four severe famines have occurred and carried millions of people to the grave. But the Englishmen have now modified their statements and say that the railways will at least mitigate famines if not altogether prevent them. But all these are useless words. In former days famines occurred of course; but their effect was confined only to particular places, and not as in these days felt throughout the length and breadth of the country. We are in a position to say that, far from preventing famines, the railways are themselves the cause of such calamities. The one effect of the introduction of railways into this country is the rise in the price of food-grains, and the poor people are consequently suffering from want of food even in times of plenty. During the days of the Hindu and

and Muhammadan rulers the people never felt the pangs of hunger, though there were no railways then. These railways only help to carry away the produce of our land to foreign countries and thus render both the prosperous and the famine-stricken places equally destitute. Owing to the high prices at which the food-grains have been selling for the last fifteen years the poor people are suffering from continuous want. Though the Indians derive from these railways some facility for travelling still they do not in any way help the people in improving their material condition. Since the introduction of railways the ancient arts and trades of this country have died out, and the cultivators have lost their habit of storing up their grains which are now being sold away even before they are taken out of the threshing floor.

European soldiers and natives.

15. The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 23rd July, mentions that a native was accidentally killed when target practice was going on near Sialkote, and that Government granted Rs.150 to his widow as compensation. The paper asks sarcastically whether the amount is not too large a compensation for the loss of a native's life.

16. The Tilism-i-Hairat, of the 25th July, mentions that a sudden change appears to have taken place in the ideas of Muhammadans and hence they wish to establish a political congress of their own. As, for instance, they held a meeting last week at Meerut when some resolutions were passed and some delegates were elected. Its originators are now touring about to induce people to join it. Probably a big meeting will be held at Lucknow. The editor is of opinion that Muhammadans not being fit for holding such political meetings, any attempt on their part for the purpose will produce no good results to the community.

A new Muhammadan political congress.

17. The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 27th July, reproduces an extract from the Paisa Akhbar of Lahore, which is to the effect that the authorities, it is said, are now investigating a charge of attempted outrage by some soldiers of the Dum Dum cantonment on the modesty of a respectable Muhammadan girl. The Paisa says that it is not known whether the report is a fact or a fiction; however, white soldiers have, through their misdeeds, become so ill-reputed that the public readily believe any charge that may be preferred against them. The Paisa in this connection refers to the order of the Commander-in-Chief

A charge of outrage against soldiers of the Dum Dum cantonment.

warning soldiers against committing assaults on natives, and observes that white soldiers will not give up mischief making until they are awarded exemplary punishment.

19. The Same paper,. The Vakil, an Urdu paper of Northern India, thinks that the pamphlet on the administration of Lord Curzon published in England by Mr. O'Donnell is the production of malice.

Mr. O'Donnell's pamphlet on the administration of Lord Curzon.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

22. The Swadesamitran, of the 23rd July, again referring to the proposal of Mr. Brodrick to maintain an army in South Africa, and to throw on the Indian Government a portion of the cost of maintaining it, earnestly requests His Excellency the Viceroy to resist this proposal even at the cost of his appointment, and strongly advises the people to protest against it by holding public meetings everywhere in the country.

The proposal to demand from the Indian Government a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa.

The same paper of the 24th and 30th July and 1st August, the Hindu Nesan of the 25th and 29th July and

1st August, the Prapanchamitran and the Prapanchatharakai of the 24th July, the Dakshana Dipam and the Vikata Dutan of the 25th July, and the Satyavarthamani of the 1st August also deal with this subject at considerable length, and express much the same views on the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, condemning it as highly unjust, and requesting the public to awake from their sleep of indifference and protest against the measure.

Indians and the British colonists.

23. The Swadesamitran, of the 25th July, states as follows:--If we consider whather the Indians or the British colonists are likely to do more good to the British Empire, the balance of opinion is certainly found to be in favour of the former. Mr. Chamberlain, however, is at present entertaining a strong belief that it is the British colonists that add a great deal to the glory of the British Empire, is therefore much interested in their welfare, and is not disposed to help the Indians who are suffering there. It is to be regretted that the Indians, who are as much under the protection of the British Crown as the British colonists, have been completely ignored by Mr.Chamberlain. As the whiteman's will is law in South Africa, the poor Indian emigrants there are subjected to innumerable sufferings. The injustice done to the Indians is not

confined to South Africa. The Australians also treat us with the same feelings of contempt. They have ruled that an Asiatic should not even step into their territories if he is not able to read and write English. These British colonists do not however render any assistance to the Imperial Government. Whenever an emergency occurs, it is the Indian Government that gives the necessary help. Whenever the Home Government undertakes a war, it is the Indian troops that are sent. If any heavy and extraordinary expense is to be met by the Imperial Government, it is thrown on India which has to bear it and to suffer the consequent troubles. Although Mr.Chamberlain has now come forward to help the Colonial Governments with the introduction of protective duties on foreign goods, it is not certain that the Colonial Governments will always remain faithful to their mother country. If there is a necessity, they would certainly become estranged from it, as was the case with America. Mr. Chamberlain should therefore pause and think for a moment. It is an undeniable fact that the good which India is likely to do to the empire will far exceed what can be expected from the colonies.

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24. The Andhraprakasika, of the 25th July, referring to the proposal to demand from India a portion of the cost for maintaining a garrison in South Africa on the plea that it may be of use ~~ax~~ to India in times of emergency, asks, "Is the safety of India threatened now or is it likely to be threatened in future? Even when it is so threatened, cannot the Indian regiments which have fought with so much valour in wars in South Africa, China and Japan be equal to the occasion? The reason why the valourous native regiments were disbanded or are to be disbanded ~~xxx~~ is perhaps to provide for the garrison in South Africa. The paper hopes that His Excellency the Viceroy of India will not fail to pretest against the proposal as unjust, unrighteous and inadvisable.

Wolf weeping at sheep's drenching.

25. The Andhraprakasika, of the 29th July, writing on the same subject, states that even the European newspapers declare with one voice that the proposal is inadvisable. After exhorting the Indians to send their memorials to His Excellency the Governor-General at once, it requests him to put off communicating to the Secretary of State his own views until he is in receipt of the opinions and objections of the Indians, and to submit them thereafter boldly and impartially.

The new burden.

26. In the course of a review of Lord Curzon's policy in India, the Vritanta Chintamani, of the 1st August, says:--

Extension of Lord Curson's term of office.

Lord Curzon has tried to carry out many much-needed measures of reform in the State. No doubt he is often accused of indifference to the cause of education, of want of sympathy for local self-government, of undue harshness in matters like the land-revenue settlement, and of opposition to the entertainment of Indians in the higher grades of the public service. But these shortcomings are not peculiar to Lord Curzon; they were found in his predecessors as well. It is the policy of rulers now-a-days to get as much as they can out of the people and give them in return as little as possible in the way of concessions and privileges. Lord Curzon at least has some sympathy for the Indians and is alive to his responsibilities to them as a ruler, as is shown by his speeches, and, more practically, by the recent reductions in taxation carried out by the Government of India. We hope the Home Government will give him extension on the expiry of his present term of office, with two or three months' interval for rest, if necessary.

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27. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 27th July, in a leader on the "Indian Exchequer and South African Army" says:-- that like Bonaparte and Changiz Khan, the Czar and the Emperor Edward VII have a great desire for extending their respective empires. The first two lost their conquered territories as they were not aware of the difficulties following conquests, but although this is not the case with the Czar and the Emperor, yet absolute and powerful ministers who generally think of taking countries, increasing taxes, contracting sham friendship and seeking excuses for declaring war, turn their governments to any policy they like, and hence even such a just and generous government as the British is sometimes commits mistakes.

The Indian Exchequer and South African Army.

The South African war, which was caused by Mr. Chamberlain, resulted in the conquest of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, and now difficulties arise regarding their management. A strong army is required therefore preserving peace, but neither the Transvaal nor England can bear the burden of the expense, hence Mr. Brodrick looks to India for a portion of the charge as India could indent upon South African garrison should occasion arise therefor. The paper observes that this is not the first charge on India. Its burden has been gradually enhanced on account of the Soudan and China wars and the recent increase in the pay of British

soldiers, and hence the paper thinks that the charge is unjust and asks the public, the press and the Indian National Congress to submit protests to the Viceroy against the charge.

The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 30th July, referring to the same subject, thinks that at the time of necessity not only India but also other British colonies will require external aid; while this is the case it is unjust to make any such demand on India alone. The editor considers Lord Selborne's remark that India pays a very small sum of naval expenses absurd, as the amount paid by India is more than that paid by any other British colony. The editor also asks the public to submit a protest against the proposed charge.

The same paper has an extract from the Udu(Guide) regarding the charge on the Indian exchequer owing to the grant of increase to the pay of British soldiers and thinks that the purposes for which the increase is granted have no connection with India, and hence it considers that such a charge is unjust.

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28. The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 23rd July, has the f following in English:-- Public opinion in this country has condemned in unmistakable terms the treatment meted out to British Indians in the colonies But this had had no effect in bringing about any change in their lot. His Majesty's ministers have only quibbled over the question and avoided to face it full in the front. The Government of India, too, whose duty it was to see justice done to King's subjects in King's dominions, have not moved a finger in the matter. The whole situation is one of helplessness and dismay. But while help from without is not yet obtainable, help from within may be of some use. The British Indians in the colonies, while crying so long for help in the wilderness, have now resolved to help themselves. Pershaps it may turn out to their immense advantage, in the long run, that they have been disclaimed, so to speak, by the parental Government and so early thrown on their own resources to rough it out for themselves. One way of helping themselves was to organise their scattered forces into a compact whole. But organisation needed an organ to call them together in order to show a bold front to the enemies of their rights and their liberties. One such organ, the Indian National, has lately been started by the Indians living in Natal. It will be published weekly in four languages, English, Gujerati, Tamil and Hindi. "It will endeavour

British Indians in South Africa.

to remove the misunderstanding by placing facts in their true light before the public." The keynote to its policy will be found in the following words:-- While it would insist upon the rights of the community, it would not be slow to point out its responsibilities also as members of a mighty empire. It would persistently endeavour to bring about a proper understanding between the two communities which Providence has brought together under one flag." Thus a great desideratum has been supplied. But this should not slacken the efforts of their countrymen in India to carry on a persistent agitation in the press and on the platform until full justice is done to them in the land of their adoption.

For the week ending 8th August, 1903.

No. 32. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

States Madras, 3rd 1903.

The Government of India and the Chief of Bilkha.

1. "How does the Government of India mean to justify the extremely autocratic manner in which it has dealth with Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha, and how does it think such conduct on the part of the Government will affect his brother Chiefs in Kathiawar and elsewhere? The Chief of Bilkha was accused of murder

in his own territory, and of course it was the duty of the Government to institute a searching inquiry and bring the Chief to trial before a Special Commission. But the way in which the British officials proceeded about this business was altogether unworthy of the Government under whose authority they were acting. According to the version that has found its way to the press, first the Chief is induced to leave the territory of a Native State and step into the jurisdiction of the Political Agent; he is arrested there on the charge of murder, is kept in police lock-up, is handcuffed and taken on foot from place to place, before he is brought to trial before a Special Commission! Is all this true or false? The Government of Bombay is under a serious obligation to deal condignly with the officials who were responsible for so disgraceful and culpable a precedure, and make satisfaction to the ill-treated Chief-if all this is true. In the trial before the Special Commission, several witnesses who had all along been kept under strict police surveillance, declared that they were tutored to make incriminating statements in the previous inquiry, which they withdrew before the commission. The Commission's report was confidential and in the Resolution of the Government of India there is not a word as to the decision arrived at by the Commission. But still the Resolution of the Government finds him 'totally unfit to rule his estate' and

deports him to Ahmednagar to be kept as a State prisoner. The Resolution runs as follows:-- Naja Kala is informed under the instructions of Government that the Government of India hold that he has proved himself totally unfit to rule his estate and have directed that he should be placed under close surveillance at some place outside Kathiawar. The Government of Bombay have fixed Ahmednagar as the place in which he must reside in future.

"We are constrained to say that the procedure the Government thought fit to adopt in this matter was highly impolitic and subversive of the trust the Princes and Chiefs repose in the British Government. We are far from pleading that the Government of India should sit with folded hands when misgovernment and misbehaviour are rampant in a State. But the procedure the Government has sanctioned in the present case is infinitely worse than culpable non-interference. If it is true that the Chief was induced to step into British territory under a pretext, for the purpose of being arrested, then it is a contemptible procedure, for which the Bombay Government is bound to make amends, if the British Government should retain the esteem and confidence of the Chiefs and Princes of India. If it is true that Wala Naja was handcuffed and taken on foot, the Government of India, besides dealing with the officers responsible for it, is bound to call for an explanation from the Bombay Government for the Zoolum which is possible under that Government. And as regards its own

action in not publishing the finding of the Commission, in not formulating any definite charges of maladministration and still deporting the Chief, the Government has acted with thorough-going high-handedness. The best they can do is to place before the public unreservedly all the allegations aginst the Chief on which they have chosen to act, and until that is done the public will only regard the whole incident as a travesty of political and personal junstice."

VERNACUALR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

11. The Shams-ul-Akhbar of the 3rd August. The Paisa Akhbar, of Lahore, writing again of the Dum Dum outrage case, says that the outraged woman deposed before the Magistrate at Alipur that while she was proceeding to barracks she was assaulted by a soldier and a number of his commrades followed suit. She knew nothing more. The paper observes that these are the deeds of those who are charged with the duty of protecting India and for whose benefit an Act has recently been passed by the Secretary of State on the recommendation of the Viceroy. The paper goes on to say that the misdeeds of the soldiers are not confined to Dum Dum only, they extend to other places as well, and in support of this statement

The Dum Dum outrage case.

mentions that a memorial has lately been submitted to the Military authorities by the inhabitants of half a dozen villages attached to Bengal complaining that the soldiers loot their fields and enter their houses forcibly. The paper wants to know what became of the order of Lord Kitchener, warning soldiers against committing assaults on natives, and ramarks that unless they are awarded exemplary punishment they will never give up their evil practices.

V.--PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Condition of the cooly population in India.

15. The Swadesamitran, of the 3rd August, observes with regret that the condition of the population in India has become very precarious, that their poverty has been steadily increasing owing to the decline of the indigenous arts and trades of the country, the constant failure of rains, etc., and that in consequence of this the percentage of deaths in India is much greater than in any other country.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of State for India and the Indian coolies in South Africa.

16. The Swadesamitran, of the 3rd August, highly praises the Secretary of State for India having recently spoken in favour of the Indian coolies in South Africa, and refused to allow any more Indians to emigrate to that country unless the rules in force there against the Indians are cancelled.

Why should India pay for the safety of the Colonial Governments?

18. The Swadesamitran, of the 5th August, says:--

India is subject only to the British Government and not to the Colonial Governments. As the British Government wants to protect India from falling into the hands of other nations, it is maintaining a large army here. Since the great Indian Mutiny of 1858 confidence in the native sepoys has been shaken, and consequantly the number of European soldiers and officers has been increased, so that about 30 crores of ruppes, that is to say the entire revenue derived from the land-tax, are now being devoted to the maintenance of the Indian army. Moreover, India is annually paying 2¼ crores of rupees to the Home Government towards the training of the soldiers before they are sent out to India. The salaries of the

British soldiers in India have been recently increased, and this has caused to the Indian Government an additional charge of 1¼ crores of rupees every year. Not content with all this, the British ministers now want to maintain an army of 25,000 soldiers in South Africa and demand from the Government of India an annual payment of £400,000. The object of maintaining this army is solely to preserve the peace of South Africa. But there is none to ask the British ministers why the Indian Government should pay for the safety of South Africa, while it is England that will reap the profit. As India bears the charges of preserving its own safety, so must the Colonies do in regard to the expense of protecting themselves from foreign invasion. The British Government has of course on several occasions asked the Colonial Governments to bear a portion of the military expenditure of the empire on the ground that it is on their account that the British Government has to maintain the existing army and navy. But these Governments never pay a single pie for this and simply say that they like to be left to themselves in case the honour and strength which the British Government derives from its association with the Colonies are not considered sufficient grounds for bearing all the present military expenditure. The British Government ~~xxxxxx~~ embraces the cause of the Colonial Governments, cherishing a sort of fond affection for them, ~~xxxxxxxx~~ incurs unnecessary expenses on their account, and throws on the Indian

Government the burdens which it cannot itself bear. Let England spend whatever it pleases if it has a peculiar love for the Colonial Governments; but why should it for this purpose such the blood of India? It is the British people, and not the Indians, who are to enjoy the profits of the diamond-fields and gold mines of South Africa. They are therefore bound to pay the cost of maintaining the safety of that country. It is buut just and natural that he who is benefited should also bear the loss. But it is very mean of the British ministers to attempt to plunder the resources of India for the benefit of the South African, who are unwilling even to allow the Indians to step into their country. The fact that the ministers of England have thus begun to oppress the poor and voiceless Indians is surely a forerunner of some great disaster to that country.

The same paper of the 6th August rejoices to hear that His Excellency Lord Curzon has sent a telegram to the Secretary of State for India protesting against the proposal in question, and requesting him not to consent to it, and observes that if on this occasion also Lord George Hamilton allows the British ministers to throw on the Government of India a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa, he will be regarded by the people of this country as one of their ill-wishers.

~~The Dakshna Dipam, of the 8th August, also dis-cussing this subject, feels very sorry for the iniquity of this proposal, and calls upon the people of every town and village in this country to meet and protest against the measure at an early date.~~

The failure of Lord Curzon.

...to Chintamani ...ugust 1903.

20. In the course of review of the recently published pamphlet on Lord Curzon the same paper, gives currency to the rumour that the sale of the book has been forbidden in India, but it says that such prohibition is only calculated to pique curiosity about the contents of the book. The paper gives its support to the statements made by the writer; it says that in spite of the times of peace, the military expenditure of the Government of India has increased by £218,655 during Lord Curzon's Viceroyality; and the national debt, which was £95,000 in 1895, has now reached the total of £1,990,000. The paper believes that the prosperity of the people would be ensured, and famine and epidemic diseases prevented, if the policy of conquest is abandoned and troops kept in India only for garrison purposes, and the surplus left after meeting the cost of administrati is devoted to works of public utility. But such reforms will never be effected so long as the Indians do not shake off their present apathy and do not recognise that

they ought to have a voice in disposing of the revenues which they contribute.

With reference to the strictures on Lord Curzon in connection with the Calcutta municipality, the paper says it cannot be denied that Lord Curzon disfranchised the citizens of Calcutta on the strength of the malicious reports circulated by the Anglo-Indian papers; but things are no better now in spite of the European Commissionaers appointed in the place of elected Indian Commissioners.

With regard to the allegations made by the writer of the book that the excessive land-tax is the cause of the decrease of population of the Bombay Presidency as shown by the latest census, the paper remarks that, although such charges have not been brought before this against the Government, yet it is beyond daubt that latge masses of people are in a condition in which even death would not be unwelcome, inasmuch as they are made to toil for providing luxuries for officials, while they themselves have to go without sufficient food and clothing and are harassed by money-lenders and law courts. The paper adds that all this is no more than what has been expressed by Sir William Hunter and others in milder language, and concludes with the hope that Lord Curzon may remedy the various evils pointed out by the author of the pamphlet.

21. A leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 1st August, referring to the correspondence which is being carried on between the Government of India and the Natal Government regarding the despatch of Indian coolies to Natal, says that it will be unjust to send them to South Africa unless and until the disabilities which they labour under are removed and they are given the same rights and privileges as the white men. But the white men do not relish the idea of giving them any privilege. They further say that the Indians are not clever enough to be engaged in any important work, such as work in the mines, etc., although the Indian coolies are very highly spoken of by their European employers in India. Another reason why they should not be sent to South Africa is their services are required in India as the Indian miners and the tea and coffee estates require a great number of them to work therein. Under these circumstances, it is hoped that the Government of India and the British Government will turn their attention to this matter and adopt measures to prevent the emigration of coolies to South Africa.

Indian coolies in Natal.

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22. Referring to the proposal of the British Government to saddle India with a portion of the expenses of maintaining an army in South Africa, an article in the Kerala Sanchari, of the 5th August, is glad to notice that His Excellency the Viceroy is quite against the proposal.

Disapproving of the proposal of the British Government to saddle India with a portion of the expense of maintaining an army in South Africa.

24. The Aftab-i-Dakhan, of the 6th August, welcomes the news of extension granted to the Viceroy, and says that the news will afford general satisfaction that the Viceroy will thereby be able to go through and pass orders on the reports submitted by different commissions. It also observes that Lord Curzon is gifted with exceptionally high qualifications and knows how to govern India successfully and so India is fortunate in having His Excellency as Viceroy for an extra term.

The extension granted to His Excellency Lord Curzon.

For the week ending 15th August, 1903.

NO. 33. OF 1903.

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VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

India and the cost of the South African Garrison.

1. The Vrittanta Patrika, of the 13th August, says thete can be no justification for the proposal to make India bear a portion of the cost of maintaining troops in South Africa. Troops in India, both European and Native, are often requisitioned for Imperial purposes, as in South Africa, China, Somaliland, etc., but the Imperial Government does not think of contributing anything towards the cost of the Indian Army. The Indian Exchequer has already been burdened with an annual expenditure of £786,000 on account of the enhancement in the pay of the British soldier, and if the additional expense of £400,000 is to be incurred, it is difficult to see how funds can be provided for the many improvements necessary in the country.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(e) Local and Municipal.

5. The Prapanchamitran, of the 14th August, states:--

Local self-government in India.

The privilege of local self-government was granted to us by Lord Ripon who, for having done this, is to this day hated by the Conservative party in England. Although his successors have been recognizing this privilege, yet the Government is always watching for an opportunity to find fault with the local and municipal bodies and curtails their ~~privileges~~ privileges even for trivial mistakes. The members of municipal councils are generally respectable persons who discharge their duties merely for the sake of honour and are not promoted by any pecuniary cosideration. Moreover, in several respects they are better conversant with the affairs of the country than the Government itself. In these circumstances, ~~this~~ it is regrettable that they should often be disregarded by Government. As a result of the grant of local self-government to the natives, they have become more patriotic and better fitted to handle political and economical questions, though they are sometimes tempted to bring the feelings of friendship or enmity existing between them and others to bear upon public questions such as the election of a chariman or a councillor, etc.

V.--PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Decay of the native industries.

15. The Swadesamitran, of the 13th August, observes with regret that since the advent of the British in India the many indigenous industries which flourished in the country, including the well-known cotton industry, have all disappeared, that the descendants of those skilled in these arts have now been reduced to the condition of mere coolies doing hard manual labour and earning but a small pittance every day, and that this state of things has been brought about solely by the undue competition of the British merchants under the patronage of the ruling power.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

...amitrán, ...dras ...gust 1903.

Proposal to demand from India to a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa.

16. Several of the Tamil newspapers examined during the week continued their criticisms on the question of placing an army in South Africa and of saddling India with a portion of its cost. The Swadesamitran, the Hindu Nesan, and the Prapanchamitran are the chief journals which have been most vehement in their attack against the British ministry and especially the Secretary of State for

~~India~~

who is said to have embraced the proposal of Mr. Brodrick, betraying the cause of India; But all discussion on this sunject has been brought to a close by the announcement in the Swadesamitran, of the 15th August, that the proposal in question has been dropped owing to the combined protest made against it by Their Excellencies Lords Curzon and Kitchener, whose wisdom and foresight in this matter are said to have averted a formidable danger to India and earned for them the everlasint gratitude of the Indian nation.

Chintamani ... gust 1903.

Extension of Lord Curzon's term of office.

18. The same paper says that, in the opinion of a section of the press, the real reason of Lord Curzon's extension of office is that the Home Government want to keep him at a distance until the impending elections, as otherwise his views are likely to clash with those of the Government on matters of expenditure and cause trouble and dissension. Whether this is true or not, there is no doubt that Lord Curzon has initiated many schemes of reform which he alone can bring to a successful end. A new Viceroy will take long to adopt himself to Indian conditions, and the time left to him to do real work will be very short. The public ought to be grateful to the Imperial Government for enabling Lord Curzon to rule over India for some time longer.

20. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 12th August, says that Anglo-Indians have now begun to accuse respectable persons of stealing opium and thus subject them to disgrace and hardships just as they persecute travellers on the pretext of plague inspection; and it draws from this the conclusion that Anglo-Indians must certainly have lost their senses.

Alleged tyranny by Anglo-Indians with regard to opium prosecutions.

21. The same paper, commenting on the decline of cooly emigration from the Madras Presidency, observes that, if Madras landowners really cared for the labourers, enactments savouring of slavery would never have come into force in Madras. According to the paper it reflects little credit upon the wisdom and statesmanship of Indians that, in the India in which 600 millions of people lived happily in ancient times, room shoult not now be found for 230 millions and an outlet should be sought for the increase of population in emigration to foreign lands.

Emigration of Indian coolies.

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23. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 12th August, in welcoming the news of extension granted to the term of the office of His Excellency Lord Curzon says that it affords general satisfaction and, in expressing concurrence with the remarks of Sir Charles Rivaz that the people of India deserve to be congratulated on the extension, the paper observes that, though Lord Curzon has assumed an unsympathetic attitude towards the people in connection with the revenue policy of Government, and has also committed a mistake by passing the Calcutta Municipal Act, yet these mistakes are nothing when compared with his beneficial acts.

The extension granted to the term of the office of His Excellency Lord Curzon.

The editor eulogises His Excellency for valuing public opinion unlike two of his immediate predecessors in office.

24. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 13th August, in commenting on Mr.Brodrisk's proposal to charge India with a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa, says that the proposal is unreasonable and unjust. It asks whether it is not a deception to say in support of the proposal that it is in the interest of India that the army

Mr. Brodrick's proposal to charge India with a portion of the cost of South African Army.

should be kept in South Africa when there is no such necessity therefor as existed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Elgin owing to a war on the frontier, declaration of hostilities in South Africa and trouble in China. It is a pity that India's burden is to be increased thus as regards matters which have no connection with it whatever. It is known to every one that the Indian army is intended to protect England. But does England pay any portion of its cost? The paper believes that the proposal will eventually be vetoed as many inclusive of the Government of India are strongly opposed to it.

It goes on to say that India is very unfortunate in having a Secretary of State in the person of Lord George Hamilton as, it says, he is paid by India, but instead of being sympathetic he appears to be bent upon doing and allowing injustice to it. With a view to please a special party, he has, with absurd remarks, supported the proposal of Mr.Brodrick and has thus not only given an extra proof of his faithlessness to it but has also wounded the feelings of its people in a quite unprecedented manner.

For the week ending 22nd August, 1903.

No. 34. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

2. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 22nd August,

Public opinion.

ascribes Britain's greatness to the homage paid to public opinion by high and low. The influence of public opinion was never in evidence than in the matter of the expenses of the Indian guests at the coronation and Mr. Brodrick's South African Army scheme. In both cases as strong expression of public feeling prevented the burdening of India with unjust and unnecessary expenditure. The paper exhorts Indians to follow the example of Britain by forming associations to foster a spirit of union and by ventilating wrongs and hardships through the medium of meetings and the press.

3. A leader in the Manorama, of the 17th August, refers

Lord Curzon and the South African Garrison Scheme.

to the abandonment of the p proposal of the Secretary of State for War to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining a garrison of the British troops in South Africa and congratulates Lord Curzon on his successful protest against such an unjust proposal. It is further glad that the poverty-

stricken people of India have been relieved of a great burden which would otherwise have cost them sixty lakhs of rupees a year.

The Maharaja of Benares' ivory furniture.

20. Referring to an interpellation in the House of Commons and a letter in the English press accusing Lord Curzon of using undue influenee to obtain the ivory furniture of the Maharaja of Benares, the Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 22nd August, refuses to believe that Lord Curzon cann be capable of such things, and feels confident that the reports will be refuted at once and Lord Curzon's conduct fully vindicated.

The National Congress.

21. A leader in the Malayali, of the 15th August, exhorts the people to give their liberal and hearty support to the approaching National Congress and the Indian Industrial Exhibition to be held along with the Congress. The opinion is expressed that some Englishmen should be invited to take part in the movement so as to enlist their sympathy towards it and the suggestion is consequently made that Mr. Stead, the editor of the Review of Reviews, should be requested to be the president of the Congress this year.

23. The same paper has the following in English:-- It is satisfactory to note that the innate sense of justice of the English is asserting itself in some of the prominent British statesmen to oppose the preposterous proposal of Mr.Brodrick about saddling India with a part of the expenses of the garrison of 25,000 men proposed to be maintained in South Africa. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition, has already condemned the proposal in the House of Commons, and some of the leading organs of the Liberal press in England have denounced it in no uncertain terms. A latest telegram gives out that Sir Charles Dilke, than whom no one is more versed in imperial questions, ha recorded his emphatic protest, as president of a meeting held in London, against the flagrant injustice involved in the proposal of the War Minister to India. Indeed the meanness of the demand leaps up to the eyes and one wonders that a British Cabinet composed of responsible statesmen should at all be found up to it. The arguments advanced in the House of Lords by the supporters of Mr. Brodrick's proposal are so grossly fallacious and exasperating that they can hardly be excusable in them. Instead of facing the question honestly, Lord Hawardick, supported by the Duke of Devonshire, takes refuge behind a pieca of illogical trickery, for we are given to understand by the noble Lords that the trrops are to be placed in South Africa, not because they are required there,

...Akhbar
...1903.

Indian and the South African Garrison.

but because His Majesty's ministers are anxious to do a good turn to India by demanding of it only a portion of the expenses required for maintaining them; and that it would relieve the Indian treasury of the Military expenditure which India would incur in increasing her army if no such garrison were to be placed in South Africa.

This is simply intolerable when coming from a veteran statesman like the Duke of Devonshire; for the strength of the army in this country fixed by the highest military authorities in England and in India is, as the recent events have proved, more than the needs of the country. Twenty thousand of the Indian troops have long remained outside the country to fight the battles of England which had not the remotest connection with India, and yet the British treasury has not contributed a single farthing towards the maintenance of these troops in this country. But for the South African war the necessity of increasing the British army would not have been felt and the South African war was not fought for India, but for those colonists who had gone there in search for gold. In fact the position of the Indians living there has become even worse under the present Government than what it was under the Kruger regime. And yet His Majesty's ministers who could not bring about any amelioration in the lot of the British Indians, for fear of offending the pampered children of the Empire--the Colonists--find it possible

to demand that India should contribute the enormous sum of £40,000 yearly to maintain a while garrison in South Africa. India sent her troops to fight in South Africa in order to save the lives of the Colonists against the Boers; and have the Colonists made any contribution towards the maintenance of these troops in India? When Lord Curzon said in his last budget speech that India was becoming the pivot of the British Imperial system none could appreciate the force of the figure of speech employed by His Excellency; but now in the light of present events it appears that India is becoming the pivot of the Imperial system in a strange way. She is made to be the milch cow in order that the other members of the Empire may fatten on her.

Lord Curson's extension of office.

24. The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 17th August, has the following in English:--The announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Legislative Council recently that he had decided to accept the offer of His Majesty's Government for an extension of his office with permission to take an interim vacation in England next year will be hailed with the greatest pleasure all over India. By his deep sympathy with this country and its people, by his tender and considerate regard for Oriental characteristics, and above all by his tender and considerate regard for Oriental

characteristics, and above all by his untiring energy and his great powers of arduous work, Lord Curzon has won a wide popularity, which, with one or two exceptions, beats the record of the long line of his distinguished predecessors. His even-handed justive in cases in which there were any indications of aggression on the part of Europeans against Indians and the open mind with which he received criticisms and suggestions from the Indian press succeeded in exhorting admiration and well-deserved praise even from his detractors in the Bengali press, who occasionally gave him very hot over some of his official measures. His Honour Sir Charles Rivas really voiced the feelings of the large majority of people in India, when at the conclusion of Lord Curzon's speech at the Council he said: "I hope as a member of Lord Curzon's Council for the first three years after his arrival in India, and as now Leiutenant-Governor of the Province, I would be allowed to announce the lively satisfaction all classes will feel at the announcement that by consenting to prolong his tenure of office the viceroy will be able to bring to maturity projects which are now incomplete. I am sure I express the universal sentiment of the Council and the country that the Indian Empire is to be congratulated on its good fortune, and I wish the Viceroy health and strengh to conclude the difficult and heavy task he has undertaken.".

For the week ending 29th August, 1903.

NO. 35. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

4. The Nadegannadi, of the 25th August, says the British

British justice.

although renowned for their love of justive, sometimes commit unjust acts for which it will be difficult to find a paralledl elsewhere. In 1899 a Muhammadan merchant acquired the right of levying toll outside Belgaum for Rs.38,000. But on the subsequent breaking out of the plague in the surrounding country, Government prohibited the entrance of people into the city, and the contractor suffered great loss on account of the decline traffic. The Government also levied an income-tax of Rs.900 on the contractor. He requested Government to make good the loss caused to him by their order; and on their refusal filed a suit against them in the Civil Court. Judgment was given in his favour by the District Judge, but it was reversed by the High Court, which nevertheless recommended him for compensation from Government. But the Government have denied all responsibility for the loses of the merchant.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

17. **Death of Lord Salisbury.** Several of the newspapers examined during the week deplore the death of Lord Salisbury. The Swadesamitran, of the 24th August, however, while extolling his abilities, states that besides having done no good to the Indians this statesman has done evil to them and ~~akrikm~~ attributes to his policy the increase duing the last few years of the military expenditure of the Indian Government and the cconsequent additions to the burden of the Indian tax-payer.

21. **A blessing for India.** The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 24th August, has the following in English:--The ~~peopkexofxIndiaxwho,xaxxisxwellxknowx peopkexofxInkxa~~ people of India who, as is well known to the whole world, were, are, and would be, the most loyal, of His Majesty the King Emperor's subjects, were a few weeks ago made to experience the greatest depression of feelings, and inexpressable grief, by the announcement that it was settled in Parliament that, in expectation or rather anticipation of future troubles in the frontier, the British troops in South Africa must be maintained at an enormous cost by India. It was on the very fface of it a proposal quite unwarranted by law, justice or equity. India already groaning under plague and

Continued on page 210

(to be continued from page 208 after para 17.)

India and the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa.

20. Referring to the abandonment of the proposal to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa, an article in the Kerala Patrika, of the 22nd August, is glad to notice that this proposal was abandoned owing to the strong disapproval expressed by the Government of India and the Commander-in-chief. It remarks that anybody who knows the true state of India will not hesitate to disapprove of such glaring injustice. But it is a matter of wonder that Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, assented to this proposal. It is many years since Lord George Hamilton took up the appointment of Secretary of State for India and during his long regime he has not only neglected to anything for the benefit of India, but has tried on many occasions to do injury to it.

famine, deemed this the last straw that would break the camel's neck. But fortunately for her, Lord Curzon, whose name has become a synonym for justice and mercy, was pleased to champion the cause of impoverished India; and credit is due to him for having fought with becoming valour and fortitude on behalf of the many that look upon him for protection and support.

The welcome news that India is to be exonerated of this burden comes down upon us like a blessing. Our hearts leap for joy. We have been weeping over split milk. We have been raving for redress. The native press was loud on its condemnation of the proposal. Now we have ~~been~~ at least for the present had a great burden taken off our shoulders.

The amount which it was proposed to tax poor India with was so enormous that she would have groaned under the painful efforts to produce the same every year. At a time when India is starving, a setting apart of a certain sum towards future famine would have gladdened the hearts of many. It is true that we are deriving benefit from the Government. We recently had an appreciable abatement in the tax on salt. We are sure that we would are long have many of our grievances redressed. In our last issue we were dealing with the extension granted to Lord Curzon. To add to the popularity of that concession, the present one comes as a timely appendage.

In recounting all that has been done by Lord Curzon for India, we feel the greatest pleasure to discern a clear foresight and sagacity in everything that His Excellency had done. Lord Curzon has been all through mindful of the needs of Indians. Many reforms have been set on foot and let us hope that His Excellency untiring efforts would be crowned with success. The Police Commission and the University Commission have suggested many wholesome changes. With the adoption of the best of their suggestions would tend much to the decrease of crime and diffusion of knowledge. Of late we hear very little about the University Commission. May be that greater changes are contemplated. We feel certain that Lord Cur zon would bring all these to a fitting close within the time graciously allowed by His Excellency's Royal Master.

The fact that we have to attribute the freeing of India from the arbitrary and exorbitant expense of maintaining the South African Army to Lord Curzon, endears His Excellency more and more to our hearts, and we feel proud that we have the good luck to be governed by a Viceroy of such merits and popularity as have characterised Lord Curzon. May he deserve our blessings, nay, the blessings of India, by continuing to do good to us and to our posterity. May his name be handed down from father to son as one to be revered and respected.

For the week ending 5th September, 1903.

No. 36. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Conviction of Bal Gangadhara Tilak.

5. The Swadesamitran, of the 2nd September, referring to the recent conviction of Bal Gangadhara Tilak for certain offences and attributing it to the conspiracy of some sections of the Anglo-Indian community in the Bombay Presidency, observes:--It is stated that the Government of Bombay has taken so much interest in the case against Mr.Tilak as to engage a special barrister for the prosecution, and to spend about Rs.40,000 in this connection. We do not see on what ground the Government of Bombay has incurred this unnecessary charge in a matter in which it had apparently no concern. Why should the Government interfere in the dispute between Thai Maharaj and Mr.Tilak, without leaving them to settle their differences at their own expense as other litigants do? It does not appear to have been usual for the Government of Bombay to spend any large sum of money in conducting prosecutions for wrongful confinement, perjury, and similar offences. Moreover, it seems that the Magistrate who tried this case was lenient to Thai Maharaj, the prosecutrix, and hard with Mr.Tilak. When judgment was pronounced,

convicting Mr.Tilak and sentencing him to rigorous imprisonment for 18 months and to a fine of Rs. 1,000 he expressed his desire to appeal and requested the Court to release him on bail. But the Court refusing to do this, ordered his immediate removal to the jail. The District Judge, however, has now released Mr. Tilak on very heavy security. The whole of India is lamenting the fate of this patriot.

13. The Desopakari, of the 30th August, states that in the matter of placing Government orders on the Editors' table, a distinction is made between English and vernacular newspapers. The thirteenth annual Irrigation report for the Madras Presidency appears to have reached the Editor of the Madras Standard on the 22nd August 1903. Whereas it has not reached it (The Desopakari) as yet, though it is on the list of the papers recognised by Government. It seems that the report contains some information about the irrigation question in Ellore. It is regrettable, says the paper, that the said information could not be published in a paper issued at Ellore itself. It is the ryots that should know Government orders more than any other class of people, and this they can do only through vernacular newspapers. The paper therefore requests the Government

Government orders and vernacular newspapers.

to issue orders for the supply of all Government ~~ex~~ orders both to the English and vernacular papers without distinction.

15. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 27th August, mentions that in order to establish a Muhhammadan Political Congress, Nawab Mushtaq Hussain is going round in the United Provinces. The objects of the congress are to protect the rights of Muhammadans and to demand political indulgences from Government. But it will neither seek for a representative government nor for competitive examinations for higher appointments. It will have regard for loyalty to Government.

The proposed Muhammadan Political Congress.

23. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 27th August, mentions with great pleasure that Mr.Brodrick's proposal to charge India with a portion of the cost of South African garrison has been withdrawn.

Mr.Brodrick's proposal to charge India with the cost of the South African garrison.

For the week ending 12th September, 1903.

No. 37. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

An anti-British conspiracy in Beluchistan.

2. The Vikaṭa Dutan, of the 12th September, states that some eight Native Chiefs of Beluchistan have united together in a conspiracy to oust the British from their country, and have gone to Russia with a view to secure the help of the Russian Government in carrying out this object.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Mr. Bain's case.

5. The Nadegannadi, of the 8th September, gives expression to the widespread opinion that there has been miscarriage of justice in Mr. Bain's case. Mr.Bain, the paper says, beat a coolie to death, and caused two women also to be whipped; at the sessions Mr.Bain was sentenced only to six months' simple imprisonment because he was a European, and the cause of death misrepresented in the medical report. The Government appealed to the High Court against the inadequacy of the sentence; but Mr.Justice Sale decided

that it was not necessary to try the case again, and discharged the accused as not guilty of the charges brought against him.

The paper goes on to say there is general disastisfaction among the public that the lives of natives are in danger as it is impossible for natives to get justice from European Judges in cases like this, on account of racial prejudice. Mr.Bain's fault, the paper observes, appeared trivial in the eyes of the authorities, while Mr.Tilak's was shocking and was punished with 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and from a comparison of these two cases, it would appear that "Courts of Justice" is a misnomer when applied to Indian Courts of the present day.

The ex-Raja of Bilaspur.

18. The same paper says that, although the British Government declare that the deposition of the Raja of Bilaspur was the result of his own misconduct, yet the true facts of the case are that the Raja was possessed of noble and statesman-like qualities, and ruled his subjects well; but one of his officers put himself in opposition to him in order to undermine his power, and, when the Raja attempted to punish him, conspired with the British authorities and gave rise to all this trouble. The Raja is now residing at

Benares in the security of innocence and has addressed a letter to the Viceroy stating what has really happened.

19. The Prapanchatharakai, of the 9th September,

Lord George Hamilton and the Indian budget.

referring to the speech delivered by Lord George Hamilton in connection with the Indian budget recently discussed in the House of Commons, says The Indian budget was discussed in the House of Commons on the 13th August, last, and Lord George Hamilton delivered his usual speech; He was glad to state that India was rapidly advancing in prosperity and that its people were daily improving in their material condition. He assured the House that famine would no more visit India, as sufficient rains had fallen there, and that in consequence of the recent reduction of the salt and income taxes, the people would soon grow extremely rich. He then boasted of the superior fertility of the Indian soil, and hinted that the blessings enjoyed by the Indians were all the result of the British rule. But, however, much Lord George Hamilton may speak, no intelligent man attaches any weight to his words. As he has to do the duty undertaken by him, he beats his tom-tom, saying that India is very prosperous. Without adducing any grounds for his arguments, without

caring to listen to the contradictions of his opponents, Lord George Hamilton speaks whatever comes in his lips. He generally astonishes his hearers by saying one thing first and then contradicting it at once, making inconsistent statements and assuming as true what cannot be so assumed. As the opinions of this gentleman and his followers have been sufficiently condemned by the various Indian journals, it is unnecessary for us to repeat them here. We will, therefore, simply content ourselves with asserting that India is daily becoming poorer; that its indigenous arts are all dying out in rapid succession; that even agriculture, the chief occupation of the masses, is now gradually decaying; that almost all the lucrative enterprises in the country have been monopolized by the Anglo-Indians; and that the natives are losing their political privileges one by one. The truth of these statements will be clear only to an eye-witness of our condition and not to the several officers in England who are living comfortably in their mansions at the expense of the Indians.

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20. The Swadesamitran, of the 10th September, referring to the recent departure of Lord Northcote from Bay, and highly extolling his administration

Departure of Lord Northcote from Bombay.

of that Presidency during the last five years, in the face of famine, plague and other calamities which occurred there, remarks:-- The newly-coming Governors, however good natured they may ve in themselves, are liable to be easily duped by the Civilians here, unless they are possessed of a strong mind and determinate will. Accordingly we are afraid that Lord Ampthill is being thus duped by his subordinate officers. The people of Bombay say that Lord Northcote, though more advanced in age and experience than Lord Ampthill, does not possess the required strength of mind. This seems to be true, since otherwise it would not have been possible for the officers of his Government to spend about Rs.40,000 in the recent prosecution of Mr.Tilak. Though Lord Northcote was a liberal-hearted gentleman, yet for want of a strong mind his good ature has not borne its legitimate fruit in the affairs of Government. But what after all have his strong-minded predecessors done to us? The Governors and Vicerous of these days, however intelligent or strong-minded they may be, are not doing us any great good; nor have they the power required for it. As everything done by the Government is done virtually by the Secretary of State and his Council, it makes no great difference for us, whther

we have for our Governor a Lord Curzon or a Lord Northcote. Unless we get the administration of the country into our own hands, we have no reason to hope for our prosperity.

21- The Jananukulan, of the 12the September, says:-- We have no reason to think that India has been deriving any good from Lord George Hamilton, the present Secretary of State. Though it has been several times reported to him that thousands of people are annually dying from famine in this country, still he has not devised any means to avert this calamity. Similarly, the heaviness of taxation under which the ryots of this country are groaning has been again and again brought to his notice, but the burdens of the people remain the same as before, nor has he done anything to reduce the military expenditure, of which we have so often complained. On the other hand, when it was proposed last year to increase the salaries of the British soldiers in India, he did not even listen to our cries against that measure, and the recent proposal of Mr.Brodrick to saddle India with a portion of the cost of maintaining an army in South Africa would have been carried out but for the strong protests of His Excellency Lord Curzon and some of the good-natured gentlemen

What does India yet from Lord George Hamilton?

in England. Considering these circumstances, we are of opinion that India derives no benefit from the present Secretary of State. In fact he knows nothing about our country, as he is living in England and is not expected to be reading all the Indian journals. It may however be argued, on the other side, that he can gather through the Viceroy all the information he requires about us. Of course we admit the force of this argument, but we think it advisable for the Secretary of State and his Council to act as a rule according to the wishes of the Viceroy who is living and moving with the people of this country and is therefore expected to know their grievances better. If, on the other hand, the Secretary of State chooses to act as he pleases, what dignity will be attached to the Viceroy, and what benefit can the people expect to derive from his administration?

22. The Qasim-ul-Akhbar, of the 3rd September, has the following in English:-- We are prodoundly sorry that we exulted rather prematurely in one of our issues at the probable success of Lord Curzon's attempt to exonerate India of the burden of defraying a part of the expenses of maintaining 25,000 British soldiers in South Africa. In spite of the many protests and ravings of the press,

A severe disappointment.

in spite of the opposition of such a distinguished statesman as Lord Curzon, in spite of the pitiable state of Indian finances, it has been decreed that India should bear the burden, she should find a means to satisfy the demand thus made on her. She has all though been submitting without raising any sort of complaint to the many and varied taxations. She protested against this last proposal because she thought that her impoverished and famine-stricken, plague-infected condition would excite puty even in ruthless hearts. Her Viceroy also felt sure that the protest of one that has grown so far intimate with the state of affairs in India would have its weight in such a question as this. But he has now realised how futile his efforts were. His Excellency represented the grievances of the people as fully as is possible and left the rest to God. But God has willed it otherwise. India would willingly take any amount of burden. But when the burden is unusually heavy they simply voice forth their grievances keeping themselves within the bounds of loyalty. They came to know that they are to pay a large amount of money for the maintenance of the South African army and they protested, because it was not clear to them why India should pay. Lord Curzon, with a characterisic foresight, understood the condition and threw himself heart and soul into the opposition. It was for a time proposed even in Parliament that India should not be made to pay. But after all the question has been decided by the highest legal authority in England that whatever

might be the result, India should pay now that she has to pay, and that she has no other go, she would only cheerfully submit. She has not raised for voice against any of the proposals of the Supreme Government, and she would be the first and foremost of His Majesty's Empires to do anything in her power to bring glory and success to the ruling nation.

A part of the expense or the whole, it matters little. But she must and pay she will. But the subtle argument adduced to justify the measure is not, we are sorry to say, clear to our clouded Indian brains, may be that a colony must support the mother land. India is quite willing to do that. But if India is to be made a milch cow, she should not be cut open to get all the milk at one stroke. She must be fed and any excess or surplus of revenue may be utilised as is thought fit. Now that India has to find an enormous sum to pay the army, it is incumbent on her Viceroy to raise this sum in a way that would not be repugnant to the people of India. We are to pay, but if we are allowed to pay the same as we may, that is with the least strain, we would only be very glad of it. Our beloved Viceroy has so far incorporated himself with India that he best knows which the propoer method is; and we feel satisfied that although the tribute is exorbitant, the person employed in collecting the same is fully acquainted with our ways and manners

and would give us the least amount of strain.

The emergency that has now cropped up must be met. Economy is the only saviour that would lend a helping hand. Thus it is clear that expenses should be curtailed. The question is, as to what item of expenditure should be curtailed. Lord Curzon knows what items would admit of reduction and let us hope that His Excellency's sense of justice, mercy and love of India would induce His Excellency to arragge matters in such a way that India would scarcely feel the burden which she has been forced to bear.

It is curious to note that a distinction seems to have been drawn between self-governing colonies and India, and it is surmised that India being under the immediate rule of the Viceroy, should not raise any objection to any amount of exaction and that she may be compelled to submit. Why should she be compelled? She sought relief but she did not get it. We are England's subjects and our welfare is hers. We have entrusted ourselves to her and let her dispose of us as she will.

For the week ending 19th September, 1903.

No. 38. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

What should be England's policy in India.

1. The Hindu, of the 14th September, has the following under "Current Topics":--"Why are the English so afraid of Russia possibly invading India, with so many millions of Indians capable of fighting for their country and willing to heartily second England efforts to repel the invader? The true policy for England in India is to truse Indians, not to emasculate them, to teach them the science and art of war, not to allow them to grow up a nation of untaught, undrilled, undisciplined savages. There sought to be armed and trained cadet corps, and adult bodies of volunteers, all over the country to supplement the work of the regular army, native and European, now keeping watch and ward in the Indian continent. But above all, 'India(, in the words of the New Age, 'must be governed by India and for India'. India must not be bled to provide incomes for a greedy crowd of British Civil Servants.' Are not India's sons fit to govern India? Are they not capable and reliable enought, to be more and more employed in those offices of truse and emoluments, both Civil and Military, now so strictly reserved to the white celestials to the great injury of the

country in a hundred ways?

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" We want to cheaper Government, there is no doubt about it, but it should not be cheap and nasty, so cheap in other words that efficiency must be inevitably sacrificed and cannot be even dreamt of. The pay given to Europeans from the Indian Treasury for doing identically the same work as competent Indians are able to turn out and sometimes work much inferior to it, as those know who have an opportunity to peep, and peep often enought and long enough, behind the scenes, know only too well, is, as we all know, extravagantly too high. Why should it be so, even in these hard times? Cannot the number of high-paid European officers be reduced, without sacrificing efficiency in any respect? These questions may well engage the strenuous attention of honest British statesmen as well as loyal Indian patriots."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

4. The Nadegannadi, of the 15th September, observes the discharge of Mr.Bain in the Calcutta High Court without trial in a charge of murder and the discharge of the

soldier Casey in the Punjab Chief Court in a similar charge tend to deepen the discontent that Euroepans are let off scotfree in cases of assault on Indians owing to the partiality of the European judges and jury for their countrymen. The paper adds that such cases alienate the feelings of the people and lessen their confidence in the rulers.

The Bain and Casey cases.

~~(x)xGeneral~~

V.--PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE

20. The Prapanchamitran, of the 16th September, referring to a lecture recently delivered in London by Sir Henry Cotton, the late Commissioner of Assam, fully endorses the opinions expressed by him touching the poverty of India and the deterioration of the agricultural classes, and observes that the people of this country are eternally obliged to this Gentleman for his valuable and timely services towards the regeneration of the sinking Indian nation.

Sir Henry Cotton's lecture on the poverty of India.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Resignation of Lord George Hamilton.

23. The Swadesamitran, of the 19th September, referring to the recent resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr.Ritchie of their respective offices in the British Cabinet, and discussing the causes that led to this event, remarks:- The resignation of Lord George Hamilton means our bidding good-bye to the misfortune that has hitherto taken hold of our country. As this gentleman has been both a Member of Parliament and a Secretary of State, he is entitled to pension, and we hope that he will be content with this and no more think of becoming the Secretary of State for India. The probability of Mr. Brodrick succeeding to this office is not very favourable to us, but we may so far rejoice over it, as it excludes the probability of his becoming our next Viveroy, in which case we coqld think of no greater calamity to our country.

Lord Curzon's attitude towards the education of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths.

24. The same paper (Swadesamitran,)of the 19th September, thus describes the attitude of His Excellency Lord Curzon towards the education of the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths in India:-- The Government of India is now framing

a special Grant-in-Aid Code for the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian schools, and several measures calculated to benefit this class of people are in contemplation. Inspectors on high salaries are being appointed in each province for the periodical supervision of these schools and a training school is to be soon opened with provisions for awarding liberal stipends or scholarships to the students who may resort to it. Lord Curzon himself stated in his recent speech in the Bishop Cotton's school at Simla that though the educational problem of India had generally been for the last five years under the consideration of Government, a greater amount of attention and sympathy was bestowed on the special question of educating the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian youths. This is not strange, as the Government has always evinced much interest in the education of this class of people and is bent upon giving them any and every high appointment in the public service of this country. The Government says to the Indian youths that they should not prosecute their studies with the sole object of getting into the public service, but it is always ready to help even the half-educated Anglo-Indians and Eurasians with suitable posts. Lord Curzon himself stated that the Anglo-Indian students need not entertain any doubt as to their getting appointments in the public service, and that there are ample opportunities for them to rise to a good position. Would Lord Curzon take so much interest in the welfare of the Indian youths? Would he hold out so many prospects

to them? It is clear that India is only for the Anglo Indians and not for the Indians. His Excellency's speech at the Bishop Cotton's school is certainly an unconscious outburst of his love and sympathy for the Anglo-Indian and Eurasian communities in this country.

The fund for Mr. Bain's defence.

26. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 16th September, says that when Mr. Bain was sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment by a European Judge, a number of Europeans provided a "Defence Fund" to help Mr.Bain, and appealed to the High Court where the verdict of the lower court was set aside. The paper remarks that the fellow-feeling displayed by Europeans is astonishing and has certainly made them the ruling race; while Indians have become a subject-people through lack of a spirit of unity.

For the week ending 26th September 1903.

NO. 39. OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

2. The Lokopakari, of the 18th September, dwelling at

length on the vexed question of separating the judicial and executive functions of Revenue officers, points out two chief evils attendant on the present system, viz., (1) that, as the Collector is the official superior both of the subordinate magistrates and the police in the district, the subordinate magistrates are often induced to convict even innocent persons charged by the police; and (2) that as the Revenue officers who are also magistrates have to go frequently on tour to the villages, the accused, complainants, their pleaders, etc., are obliged to follow these magistrates wherever they go until their cases are disposed of, and this causes a good deal of unnecessary trouble, expense and delay to the parties concerned. In order to remove these evils, this paper suggests the following remedies:-- (1) depriving the Revenue officers of their magisterial powers; (2) placing the subordinate magistrates under the control of District Judges; and (3) relieving the sub-magistrates of all revenue duties.

Separation of the judicial and executive fuctions of Revenue officers.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

14. The Swadesamitran, of the 23rd September, says:--

Appointment of Mr. Brodrick as Secretary of State for India.

There was no limit to the joy we felt on hearing of the resignation of Lord George Hamilton. Although this gentleman has been holding the office of Secretary of State for India for the last so many years, we have no reason to think that he has done us any good. Not only was he always trying to throw all sorts of unnecessary charges on India, But he was given unwilling to listen to our cries about the poverty of this country. When therefore we heard that this gentleman resigned his office, we were all hopeful of seeing some more sympathetic gentleman appointed in his place; but these joys and hopes were destined to last only for a couple of days, as a telegram of yesterday states that Mr.Brodrick has been appointed Secretary of State for India. We are sure that this gentleman will prove no better than his predecessor. While Lord George Hamilton himself, who had an experience of thirty years in Indian matters, has failed to take interest in our welfare, what is there for us to expect from Mr.Brodrick has been selected by His Magesty probably under the impression that any one will do for the office of Secretary of State for India. It is surprising to see that Mr.Brodrick has secured this onerous office, while we have on many occasions

declared him unfit even for the less difficult office of Viceroy of India. Though the selection of this gentleman is not likely to create much sensation in England, it will certainly do so in India. If at this critical moment Lord Curzon also were to leave India and his place were to be supplied by some other person holding the same political views as Mr.Brodrick, the fate of India would really be sad. The only course then open to the Indians will be to anxiously wait for the Liberal party coming into power.

The Hindu Nesan, of the 26th September, similarly criticizes the administration of Lord George Hamilton and the selection of Mr.Brodrick to succeed him, and observes that the position of India can be better imagined than described if at this juncture Lord Curzon also were to leave India.

British Indian Government and the Ecclesiastical department.

15. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 12th September, says that it is a matter of great wonder that poor India is paying 45 lakhs annually towards the expenses of the Ecclesiastical department maintained for the propagation of the Christian religion. It thinks that it is an injustice to charge the people of India with the expenses of those who attack the religions of the country. To be just and consistent the Government should help all religions alike.

For the week ending 3rd October, 1903.

No. 40. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

Lord Curzon and offences by Europeans against natives of India.

6. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 30the September, observes that Lord Curzon has made it felt that the law is no respecter of race or colour, and has set himself to putting down the injustice of European Magistrates in cases between Europeans and natives. When misgovernment by a native ruler is such as to justify interference, Lord Curzon has not hesitated to place the State under his direct observation in order to give justice and good government to the subjects. Such action on his part is misconstrued into a desire to annex Native States. Whether the accusation is just or not, there is no doubt that he has made it clear that Europeans cannot escape justice any more if they commit offences against natives. For instance, Lord Curzon was convinced that the Bain case was influenced by racial bias, and made it the subject of discussion in council. Mr. Kerr, at Benares, was sentenced to 15 months' rigorous imprisonment for causing injury to a native servant. Lastly, Private Emerson was brought at great expense from England to answer the charge of shooting a forest watcher in the month of August of last year.

The paper praises Lord Curzon's action in these matters, and says in conclusion that, in the opinion of some, a comparison of the Bain and Tilak cases shows the race prejudices of Europeans Judges.

The Indian National Congress.

20. A leader in the Kerala Sobhini, of the 21st September, after dwelling at some length on the many-sided qualities of Mr.Lal Mohun Ghose, the President-elect of the forthcoming Indian National Congress, says that the Congress delegates from Malabar should among other matters take particular care to bring to the notice of the congress the irregularities in connection with the settlement of Malabar, and adds that although there will be no change made in the course of action pursued by Government in the matter, yet there will be no harm done in inviting discussion on the subject. Another matter which should engage the attention of the Congress is, says the article, the new Madras Municipality Bill, the object of which it appears is to bring about an increase of taxation and the appointment of only Europeans as Commissioners. The article indignantly notices that much preference is given to Europeans whose contribution to the municipality in the shape of taxes, etc., is very shall compared with the collections made from other quarters.

For the week ending 10th October, 1903.

NO. 41. OF 1903.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The Case of Private Emerson.

2. The Hindu Nesan, of the 10th October, referring to the case of Private Emperson, who was recently tried by the Madras High Court for having shot at a forest guard in Trichinopoly, observes that the charge against the accused in this case has been sufficiently proved by the dying-declaration of the forest guard, and by his indentification of the accused as the offender when he was brought before him with a number of other soldiers, and that, under these circumstances, it is surprising to find the jury who tried the case not only acquitting the prisoner, but also recommending the grant of compensation for the trouble and loss caused to him by the trial.

(d) Education.

Industrial education in India.

3. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 10th October, makes of a plea for the industrial education of the lower classes in India. It says the British

Government have, no doubt, set up schools for them, but they are mistaken in thinking that passing examinations is everything, and in teaching history, geography and other equally useless subjects to boys who would grow up to be farmers, traders and artisans. Reading, writing and arithmetic are essential, but after a grounding in these, the boys ought to be taught some useful trade or art. It is now a common sight to see young men wasting their substance in vain attempts to pass examinations, and many young women, with a knowledge of mustic and painting, leading a miserable married life on account of their ignorance of any bread-winning art. The paper declares that such things ought to be disc couraged; and advises that after the essential groundwork of a primary education, only those who have the means ought to proceed to higher study while the poorer classes ought to learn some industry of other.

The paper adds that the raw produce now exported to Europe might be manufactured into finished articles in India itself, and thus made to afford employment to a large number of people.

(k) General.

8. The Swadesamitran, of the 8th October, complaining that the Government has not appointed a larger number of Natives as Collectors and District Judges, observes:--In fact the Government has no confidence either in the loyalty or in the ability of the Indians. The cause of this, however, appears to be the guilty conscience of the Government itself. Have there not been sufficient opportunities for our Government to test the abilities of the Natives? In What office conferred on them have they proved inferior to the Anglo-Indians? Is there any reason for supposing that the Indians are not loyal? As the Government is conscious of its failure to do full justice to the claims of the Indians, it entertains suspicion against them. But in fact we can think of no motive which can induce the Indians, if made Collectors, to entertain ill-feeling against the ruling power. Nor can the Government affirm, without violating its own conscience, that the Anglo-Indian Collectors discharge their duties much better than the Native Collectors. It is therefore but just that at least one-half of the number of Collectors should be natives. On the other hand, none of the District Judges should, in our opinion, be Anglo-Indians, inasmuch as the Government itself has admitted that the Native Judves possess a greater amount of legal knowledge and a higher degree of legal acumen than

Appointment of Natives as Collectors and District Judges.

Anglo-Indian Judges, and that the decisions of the former are more acceptable to the litigant public than those of the latter. Moreover, according to the established principle of the British Government, merits and not birth, religion, station in life or the like, are the recommendations for a man to get high offices in the State; hence it follows that the Indians, whose merits are far superior to those of the Anglo-Ineians, are entitled to all the big appointments at least in the Judicial department. Moreover, as India is the country of the Indians, they alone have a predominant right to the appointments ~~xx~~ in the public service of their country. Is it not on this principle that the whitemen of South Africa are contending that no foreigner has a right even to step into their territories?

V.---PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Poverty of the Indians.

14. The South Indian Varthamani, of the 8th October, discussing the causes of famine and the poverty of the Indians, observes that in the face of the present heavy taxation and the enormous sums of money annually carried away to England by the Anglo-Indian officers, merchants and others, there is no wonder that famine constantly visits this country and the people are suffering from perpetual want.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The alleged high-handedness of Englishmen in India.

15. The Nadegannadi, of the 6th October, says that a European Barrister, on alighting at the railway station at Simla, was surrounded by a number of coolies who offered to carry his luggage. He, however, declined the services of any of them, when one of the coolies excited the laughter of the others by saying that "the Sahib, perhaps was going to carry his luggage himself." Annoyed at this, the Barrister brought a charge of "breach of the peace" against the cooly; but withdrew the charge on the advice of the Magistrate who held the matter too trivial to go to law about.

Commenting on the incident, the paper says that Europeans cannot even bear to see natives laughing, and that a complaint like this would never have been made in an English court; and asks why Englishmen should exalt themselves so much in India.

~~For the week~~ ------

For the week ending 17th October, 1903.

No.42 OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

The Emerson case.

3. The Nadegannadi, of the 13th October, says that the acquittal, through want of evidence, of Private Emerson on the charge of shooting a forest watcher in Trichinopoly justifies the complaint that Europeans go unpunished in cases of injury to natives. The paper calls on the Indian Government to administer justice irrespective of race and thus maintain England's reputation for justice.

For the week ending 24th October, 1903.

NO. 43, OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b) Courts.

A shooting case in Trichinopoly.

4. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 15th October, observes that no topic excited so much interest and curiosity as Private Emerson's case who was charged with shooting at a native Forest guard in Trichinopoly named Qamruddin and thereby causing his death. The District Magistrate acquitted the accused

on the plea that there was no direct evidence to substantiat the charge, and in doing so he has unquestionably defeated the ends of justice. It is a matter for great regret that the High Court of Judicature in Madras also did not deal with the case with an impartial, unbiassed and unprejudiced turn of mind. In face of the above facts, it is simply absurd to expect even-handed justice at the hands of the Courts of Law in such cases where Europeans stand charged with the murder of natives. It is crying shame that the Courts in meting out justice have a special regard for the caste and colour and thus cast an indelible stigma on the boast of the British justice and equity.

11. The Jaridah-i-Rozgar, of the 17th October, writes

Lord Curzon's adminis stration.

that the administration of Lord Curzon would long be remembered for the various commissions which he had caused to be held, and for the interest evinced by him in the furtherance of the welfare and prosperity of the Indian subjects. Above all this his administration might as well be remembered for the severe strain he meant to cause upon the cash balances by suggesting the establishment of a Board of Trade which would entail an expenditure of several lacs of rupees annually and the increment of the salaries of highly-paid officials such as the members of the Council, and

the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But fortunately his scheme has been completely shelved by the Secretary of State for India. It is further alleged that the reforms of the Police Commission, if carried out, would entail an additional annual expenditure of one crore and a half, and that even after the sacrifice of such a large sum, the reforms would not prove a complete success. In conclusion, the Jaridah hopes that His Excellency would not take to heart the vetoing of his proposals by the Secretary of State.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Comments on the acquittal of Private Emerson.

14. A leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 17th October, commenting on the acquittal of Private Emerson, who had been committed to the High Court Sessions on a charge of shooting a Forest watcher at Trichinopoly, says that as the prisoner was acquitted on a unanimous verdict of the jury, it should be presumed that his innocence has been proved. The opinion is expressed that unless and until the Europeans who commit violence on natives are properly tried and punished, the action of the Viceroy and the Proclamation of the Commander-in-chief will not have the desired effect.

For the week ending 31st October, 1903.

NO. 44. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b), Courts.

Trial by jury.

12. A correspondent to the Kerala Patrika, of the 24th October, says that the people have now begun to lose faith in the system of trial by jury and that they would be highly satisfied if the Judges themselves try and decide cases without the jury. It appears that it has now become a practive for one or other of the parties to influence the jury by corrupt means to give a favourable verdict. The trial by jury is now limited to certain offences, but the Indian National Congrress is fighting for its extension to all offences. If such a concession is made, it will be ruinous to the country. The opinion is expressed that if any benefit should accrue from the system of trial by jury, a radicial change should be made in its constitution and working.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

Alleged partiality of the Bengal Government for Europeans in the matter of charties.

22. The Nadegannadi, of the 27th October, says that the Bengal Government sanctioned 122 lakhs of rupees for charities this year but the entire amount was spent for

the benefit of Europeans, as if Indians did not deserve to be helped. ~~to be helped~~

23. The same paper (Nadegannadi, of the 27th October,) ~~says that the Bengal Governor~~

Alleged violence to a woman by a European Railway servant at Lahore.

~~xxxx~~ says that when a Muhhammadan woman was about to enter a train at the Lahore station, a European Railway servant stopped her saying she was entering the wrong carriage and enticed her into a room on the pretext of showing her to the right carriage. The next morning she was found weeping and ashamed to tell her story to anybody. The man was subsequently arrested, but was discharged on trial ~~by~~ for want of evidence. The paper declares it to be unsafe for women to travel by railways without male escort even during the British rule, and warns people to be on their guard as Europeans will escape justice whatever crimes they may commit.

Christian missionaries in India.

24. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 28th October, says that according to the law among Hindus a Hindu convert to Christianity is outcasted from society and loses his claim to ancestral property, etc., but the Christian missionaries are agitating for legislation giving such converts the right of inheriting ancestral property and of bringing up in the new faith the children born before conversion.

The paper declares that houses are divided against themselves and many people are ruined on account of the missionaries, and calls on the people appeal to the Government through the National Congress, the Social Conference, the Press, etc., to prevent missionaries from causing further evil.

Emerson case.

25. A leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 24th October, referring to Emerson's case, says that as Emerson was extradited in England and brought to India, it is the duty of Government to send him back home at State expense. But it is at a loss to understand why Government granted him thirty pounds to set him up in some profession. In frivilous prosecutions the complainants are ordered by the magistrates to award compensation to the accused, and the editor thinks that this is a similar compensation. It will be a good thing if

all the prisoners who are acquitted are given similar grants by Government.

For the week ending 7th November, 1903.

NO. 45. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The custody of children brought up by missions.

15. The Nadegannadi, of the 3rd November, says that a mission in Bengal gives shelter to chilter to children who are destitute or who have fallen into evil ways, and gives them instruction fitting them to earn an honourable living; and as the good work is likely to be undone from their point of view if the children go back to their own people, the mission have requested the Government to legalise their claim to the custody of the children is against that of their natural guardians. The paper declares that Government intervention would be inadvisable, as the proselytising zeal of the missionaries is really at the bottom of the matter. It is opposed to the religion of the Hindus that helpless, diseased or wicked children should be deprived of the guardianship of their relatives.

With regard to the work of missions among the dancing ~~girl class, the paper says thaat,~~

girl class, the paper says that, as music and dancing by dancing girls form necessary adjuncts of the ceremonies in temples, any attempt at the suppression of the class would be an interference with religious worship in contravention of the promise of the British that they would not interfere with the religion of the Indians. Although Englishmen may not see the propriety of attaching dancing girls to places of worship, yet allowance must be made for the different points of view of Indians, and, instead of enforcing reforms by law, the Government should look to the influence of the enlightened members of Indian society to put an end to such pernicious customs.

For the week ending 14th November, 1903.

NO. 46. OF 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

1.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

Russia's eye on Afghanistan.

3. The God-given kingdom of Afghanistan" is the title of an article in the Naier-i-Asifi, of the 12th November, of which the following is an excerpt:-- Sinful Russia now tries to do everything in her power to boldly make overtures to the Amir of Afghanistan in order to establish an understanding with him on her commercial relations with his country, provided

that John Bull (England) is not bent upon thwarting or opposing her plans. So far as is remembered, Russia six months prior to this requested England to allow her to develop her schemes of commercial expansion in Afghan territory, on the distinct understanding that she would refrain from interfering in political matters. The increased mobilisation of Russian troops on the Pamirs, contrary to her own statements, is full of significance. Russian movements should be keenly and closely watched, and she should not be relied upon in any case whatever. In conclusion in the editor observes that the safety of Afghanistan depends entirely upon the full and ungrudging support of the British Government, which, if granted, would enable the Amir to overcome successfully his many difficulties and free him from any appreshensions of Russian advance upon Afghanistan. At the same time it is highly politic that the Amir should entertain friendly feelings towards England, as it would be quite impossible for him to fight single-handed with Russia.

The Mussalmans in Transvaal.

4. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 9th November, writes with regret that the relaxation of the rules of the Transvaal Act No.III of 1885 in favour of the Mussalmans in Transvall has not yet been made by the King-Emperor Edward VII in spite of the assuranees given by His Most Exalted Majesty some months ago. All

sorts of excesses are committed against the poor Mussalmans, and it is hoped that His Majesty would surely keep to his word and safeguard the interests of the forlorn Mussalman subjects in that quarter.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(k) General.

Influences of the Anglo-Indian Civilians in India.

6. The Swadesamitran, of the 10th November, dwelling on influence of the Anglo-Indian Civilians, observes:-- There are about seven hundred of these officers in India and it is imagined that the successful administration of the country is due entirely to their efficiency. They are eligible for promotion up to the rank of Members of Councils, Judges of High Courts, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners and the like. There is a godd deal of sumpathy and unanimity among these and each of them regards the other's interest as his own. The whole Government of the country is in her hands, and even in England their influence is very great as "the Council of India" consists mostly of retired Anglo-Indian Civilians. All these officers are therefore able to see that they get promotions in due course and derive all the advantages of their offices. If any of them has a grievance, the Secretary of State and the Governor-General at once come forward to redress it.

In 1894, owing to the depreciation of the value of silver, the Anglo-Indian officers sustained loss in remitting their savings to England, and Lord Landsdowne, the then Viceroy, resolved to grant them what is known as exchange compensation allowance in order to recoupt this loss. Although the people of this country likewise suffered from the effects of the dipreciation of silver, nothing was done to them. But did Lord Lansdowne meet this extra charge from his own pocket? He only squeezed the poor Indian ryots as much as he could and satisfied the Anglo-Indian officers. The exchange compensation allowance on this occasion alone amounted to a crore of rupees, and similar concessions have since been granted to these officers on various occasions. The Civilians in Madras now complain that they are not getting promotions as repidly as they expected, that their work has become much heavier than before, and that the Government should therefore see its way to redress their grievances by creating new appointments, by lessening their duties, or by such other means. The Anglo-Indian newspaper newspapers support these contentions, and as the Government is conducted in the main by senior Civilians like the Hon'ble Mr.Stokes and the Hon'ble Mr.Thomson, who were once in the lower ranks of the Civil Service, and therefore fully sympathise with the junior Civilians, there will be no difficulty for the latter to have all their demands satisfied. Probably God has created India only for the Anglo-Indians. Whatever difficulties the poor Indian ryots undergo,

the Government does not care for them, but it treats the Anglo-Indian Civilians as its pet children and is ready to help them.

8. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 14th November

The poverty of India.

believes that India's wretched condition is due to the drain of immense sums out of India is some way or other. There was a time when only the surplus produce remaining after satisfying India's needs was sent out of the country, but other useful things were obtained in exchange; so there was no poverty or famine in the land. But now a large sum of money goes out of India in the shape of interest on loans made by foreigners for railway and other enterprises in India. Although it is but fair that India should pay for its military defence yet a larger army is kept in India than is necessary, and the cost of wars outside India is sometimes imposed on India. It is reasonable that India must bear the cost of the English officials in India and also that of the India Office, as well as the pension and leave allowances of Anglo-Indian officials in England. But if the 5 crores absorbed thus were to be devoted to India's needs, not only would the ravages of famines be mitigated, but epidemics would also be averted, as poverty is the true cause of epidemics, and plenty of food and clothing and clean houses would keep them off.

India is the principal supporter of Britain's greatness, and the British should exert themselves to secure the welfare of the people of India.

Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur's Appointment to the Supreme Legislative Council.

13. The Shams-ul-Akhbar, of the 9th November, writes that it is not known which Muhammadan puppet will be selected by His Excellency the Governor for a seat in the local Legislative Council rendered vacant by the nomination of the Hon'ble Naway Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur to the Supreme Legislative Council.

~~15x~~ IV.--NATIVE STATES.

Cow-killing--an offence. ~~Cowkilling~~--

15. The Mukhbir-i-Dakhan, of the 11th November, refers to the recent prevention of Cow-killing in the Goudal State by the present Thakur Sahib, and says that cow-killing is declared an offence punishable by law; and observes that the declaration is based more upon prejudice than upon any good and honest motives. If it be admitted that cow-killing is very inhuman and sinful, then the slaughter of sheep also is much more so. But, on the other hand, we find that several thousand sheep are daily slaughtered for consumption. At any rate, it is highly desirable that His

highly desirable that His Excellency the Viceroy should consider this well in the interes s of fair play and even handed justice and find out whether or not the Mussalmans of Goudal, had permission to slaughter cows before this order was passed, and whether cow-killing is prohibited in British India. If it be said that such permission had been granted to the Mussalmans of Goudal by the Thakur Sahib, would not one be justified in saying that the above order of the Thakur Sahib is only based on religious prejudice?

For the week ending 21st November, 1903.

NO. 47 OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

Troops to invade Tibet.

1.Muhammadan, Madras, November, 16th 1903:-- "Rumours from Tibet have recently reached the Central Government at Peking to the effect the Indian Government have detailed no less than 12,000 troops to invade Tibet Bound for Lhassa. These troops are further credited with having with them eight years' (sic) supply of ammunition and food, and that the route taken by the invading army from India is through Nepal and thence into Tibet. This great amount of ammunition is declared by the Tibetans to be packed in cases supposed to contain food, in consequence of which

the Chinese and their Tibetan allies were successfully kept in ignorance by the Britishers of the expedition until the fraud became exposed by the barest chance! What sort of chance this was is not mentioned. This rumour, a Peking correspondent says, is believed by many of the members of the Peking Government, especially the Russophiles, who have accordingly secretly memorialised the Empress-Dowager on the subject and advised Her Majesty to appeal to Russia for help and advice.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(j) Salt and Abkari.

3. Hindu, Madras. Nov. 18th, 1903:--Do our rulers, and for the matter of that, many of our own people in affluent circumstances, fully realize the abysmal depths of the poverty of the great masses of our Indian population? If they had an adquate conception of that fearful poverty which we of the poor people of India only know too well, then, we say, would they be able to gauge correctly the enormity of the sin involved in taxing the poor man's salt. The salt-tax in India is the most sinful, the most unwise, the least appropriate of all the taxes that go to make up the revenues of India. So far as the Madras Presidency is concerned we find that there were only

The salt-tax.

21 monopoly factories and 45 excise factories available for salt manufacture in 1902-03, notwithstanding the enormous extent of our coast line and the consequent possibility of oppning a much large number of factories. But, even of this 66, only 61 factories were, we learn, actually worked! Such is the artificial legal restriction necessary to bolster up the salt revenue in the interest of our present fiscal system, whatever might be the sufferings thereby entailed upon the poor, who scarcely earn t wo annas a day and, upon that munificent wage, have somehow to support, very often, nearly half a dozen souls. Being poor ourselves, and having, for months together at a time, lived very often among the poor, we know what hardships they chronically suffer, to buy the salt necessary for flavouring their daily food, miserable and insufficient and scarce as it too often is. The tax is wrong in principle, and it should have long ago been knocked on the head and altogether removed, if either the Indians had been a clamorous and self-asserting people, or the British race that rule them had been a little more humane and compassionate and charitable to the millions of their poorer subjects, in the spirit of that religion of love and charity which their great religious teacher, Jesus Christ, the friend and companion of the poor and helpless, had, upwards of nineteen centuries ago, taught all those who sought to be his disciples and followers, and whose teachings it is to be presumed that all European nations which now profess to be Christian follow in their treatment of

subject races. And yet, the British Government of India under the guidance of our present thoughtful and wise and statesman-like Viceroy, Lord Curzon, could only manage to reduce, about the end of 1902-03, the duty on salt from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs.2 per maund, which is but a five-hundredth part of as much of the burden the poor in India now bear in the matter of the salt-tax. And what are the financial results of this iniquitous tax in the Madras Presidency? In 1903-03, the Madras authorities managed to earn a net revenue of 182.02 lakhs of rupees from salt. It would be a far better thing to abolish this tax altogether in its present form, and allow salt to be manufactured to a much larger extent, and in a greater number of licensed factories in all the salt-producing districts, which would cheapen salt considerably, while a pretty large revenue might be realized by the sale of licenses to salt manufacturers accompanied by a considerable reduction in the salt establishment itself, involving several lakhs of rupees per annum. This salt monopoly affair is indeed a thing which should be persistently agitated against by the people, till wisely abandoned by a righteous legislature, in the best interests of their poorer subjects, as well as of humanity itself to man and beast."

VERNACUALR PAPERS.

(d) Education.

Attitude of the Government towards higher education in India.

9. The Swadesamitran, of the 19th November, observes:--

There are only five universities for the whole of India which has a population of about 300 millions, while there are as many as twelve universities for Great Britain which contains but 40 millions of people. Similarly in Germany and America there are hundreds of universities. All the European Governments believe that the welfare of a country depends to a very large extent on the education of its people and that therefore no amount of money spent on education will be a waste. While the European Governments holding views like these take pleasure in educating their subjects, the British Government in India looks with a rather envious eye on the educational progress of its subjects. If the Indians advanced in education, they would equal the Europeans in every respect. As even in the present state of limited education, they contend for equal rights with Anglo-Indians, they will cause immense trouble if they are better educated. In that case it is not possible for the Anglo-Indians to claim superiority over the natives and monopolize all the higher appointments in the public service. Even trades and manufactures will then cease to be the exclusive rights of the Anglo-Indians. Impelled by thoughts like these, the Englishmen in India are not quite willing to see

the natives getting sound, higher education in their schools and colleges. Although the British statesmen of former days, intending to do good to the Indians, laid the foundation of several beneficial measures, the Englishmen of the present generation regret the action of their predecessors in this respect, and try some how or other to defeat the laudable objects of these measures. Sixty years ago the social and intellectual advancement of the natives was earnestly wished for by the statesmen who conducted the Indian Government. They considered the instruction then received by the Indians quite insufficient for their advancement in civilization, and warmly advocated their education in the language, arts, and sciences of their conquerors. So English schools and colleges were established in the principal towns, and the best class of teachers and professors were employed. But the present set xxk of ruling authoritiesxx in India are not actuated by motives like these. They are disposed to think otherwise. If the Indians remained ignorant and illiterate they could be easily governed. If they were kept in their present condition, they would readily submit to the ruling authorities and patiently endure all their difficulties. Instead of being kept in this condition, they haave now gone the length of competing with the Anglo-Indians themselves. As this is due entirely to the English education they receive, it is but expedient to prevent their progress in it although it is not possible

to deprive them of its advantages at once. The Anglo-Indians entertain malicious dieas like these. Otherwise, what reason would there be for Lord Curzon who only wished to reform the Educational department, making it worse than it is at present? Even if the Government be unwilling to give us scientific education of a high order, will it provide for ordinary education at least by employing efficient professors and teachers? It will not do even this. Formerly very able professors were secured from England, for instance men like late Messrs. ~~Professors were secured from England for~~ Porter, Powell, Thompson, etc., whose names are still gratefully remembered in Southern India. Nowadays, however, appointments are made not from pure considerations of merit but from favouritism. In this state of things how can we hope for the rapid advancement of higher education in this country.

Grant of Rs,4,000 for the erection of a church in Madras.

14. The Prapanchamitran, of the 20th November, referring to the grant of Rs.4,000 made by the Government towards the erection of a church for the use of the Wesleyan Mission Christians in Madras, considers that the action of the Government in this matter is not justifiable, as the grant has been made not for the good of the general public, but only for

that of a small religious community, and as the Government will not be prepared to make similar grants for the construction or repair of Hindu temples.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

To whom is the Indian Government responsible?

22. The Swadesamitran, of the 16th Novemmer, discussing the question "To whom is the Indian Government responsible?" comes to the conclusion that it is practically free from any control, as it is not responsible either to British Parliament or to the British people who know nothing about India or the way in which its Government is conducted, and that though it is theretically responsible to the Indians, the latter have no power to question its acts.

Compensation claimed by Emerson and Bain.

24. The same paper says that ex-private Emerson, who was acquitted of the charge of shooting a native after being brought out from England to take his trial, claimed Rs.75,000 from the Government as compensation for the trouble and loss undergone by him; but the Government paid him Rs.5,000 and sent him back to England. Seeing this, Mr.Bain, a tea-planter

in Bengal, who had been accused of killing a native servant and had been let off owing to the partiality of the Europeans, also asked for compensation, which was, however, refused by the Government.

The paper fears that such awards of compensation would encourage crime among Europeans of low character as they might suppose it to be a new way of making money to injure or murder natives, and on being discharged, as they generally are, for want of evidence, to claim handsome compensation from the Government.

For the week ending 28th November, 1903.

NO. 48 OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

Thibetan question.

1. "The Amrita Bazar Patrika writes in the course of a leader on the Thibetan question: 'What strikes us most is that it seems the British Government is going to follow the same policy in regard to Thibet as it did in regard to Afghanistan. It was the apprehension of Russian intrigue in Afghanistan that led to English advance to that country. And what was the result? A disaster all long the line. The English advance to Afghanistan was followed by immense loss of blood and

treasure, and it created a situation which led the rulers here to establish a chain of forts, construct strategical railways and station a strong garrison in the north-west frontiers of India. It is now all quiet towards Thibet. There is not a single battalion to guard the British interests in the North. But the Thibet expendition is likely to create for the rulers here the same situation as their advance to Afghanistan did.' Lord Curzon has declared in most unequivocal terms and has reaffirmed the declaration that the East is the chessboard on which the chess pieces, the European nations, are to contend for supremacy. Bloorshed and waste of public funds notwithstanding, the game is bound to be played, in one form or other."

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLICITS.

9. The Swadesamitran, of the 23rd November, says:-- As

The British expedition to Thibet.

Thibet is surrounded by mountanious tracts, and its people are jealous of foreigners, access to it is extremely difficult. Some Europeans and Indians have nevertheless managed to get secretly into that country, and learnt the nature of its soil, the manners and habits of its people, their religious and social institutions, and the like. It is stated

that Thibet hax a cold climate and can serve as a good sanitarium for the Anglo-Indian officers in Northern India. Besides this, if this country be connected with India by means of roads and railways, it is certain to become are long a profitable market for the British goods. Moreover, as Russia is gradually advancing towards the south and increasing its Asiatic possessions, it is considered undesirable that England should remain inactive under these circumstances without similarly endeavouring to extendl its Empire. For reasons like these the British people always have a covetous eye on Thibet and are only waiting for an opportunity to carry out their object. Lord Curzon has a strong desire to astonish the world by some great act of his, and it was with this object that he held the recent Delhi Darbar at a cost of thousands of rupees. Now, he wishes to have the honour of adding Thibet to the British Empire and has, in pursuance of this object, sent a body of troops to Thibet on the pretext of settling certain disputes touching the commercial relations of that country with the Indian Government. Being an ally of India, Nepal advises Thibet not to incur the displeasure of the Indian Government, but to come to some amicable settlement with it. On the other hand, it is now rumoured that Russia has sent troops for the aid of Thibet, although we have reason to seriously doubt the truth of this rumour. In all probability Russia will not object to England appropriating Thibet, since such an act on the part of England will

supply Russia with a justification for all its unauthorised acts in Asia. If Russia takes hold of Corea and Manchuria, and England seizes Thibet, then neither of these Powers will have any reason for questioning the acts of the other. Of course, we, the Indians, do not envy Russia and England thus dividing Asia between Rxxxxx themselves and enjoying all the political, commercial and other advantages incident to their conquest; but we only ask whether there is any reason for the British Government to throw on India the expenses of conquering Thibet. Some years ago Burma was similarly conquered at the expense of the Indian Government, but it is the British people who are now enjoying the fruits of that conquest. The Indians go to Burma obly as coolies and petty servants and do not occupy any respectable position either in the commerce or the public service of that country, though it is they and their ancestors that had to bear the loss of life and money caused in the late Burmese war. In the same way India has now to be saddled with the expense of an impending war with Thibet. But who is there to prevent the injustice thus attempted on us? If our country be thus subjected every now and then to unnecessary expenses, how long can it maintain itself?

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10. The Nadegannadi, of the 24th November, thinks that the nasty accident that has happened to Lord Kitchener while great preparations are being made to lead an expedition into the vast Thibetan territories does not forebode any good. The paper says that Thibet is the birth-place of many great and wisemen. The people there have not given the British any cause for offence. It is, therefore, not proper to molest them. Perhaps the accident to Lort Kitchener would put a stop to this attempt at acquiring further dominion.

An intended expedition to Thibet.

For the week ending 5th December, 1903.

NO. 49 OF 1903.

ENGLISH PAPERS OWNED BY NATIVES.

I.-FOREIGN POLITICS.

1. "The pacific aspect of the Thibetan mission becomes more and more shadowy and indistinct, while every day the suspicion grows that the expedition means business, and, apprehends trouble, is preparing for every possible emergency. It is proposed to lay down a line of rail from Silinguri to the head of Sivok gorge. The only question to be settled is with regard to the gauge. The light military gauge is discountenanced in some

The Thibetan mission.

quarters as it will not suffice for trade after we have brought Thibet under our influence. This means that the bringing of Thibet under our influence is looked upon as quite a settled thing, the opinion of Thibet ~~under our influence is looked upon as quite~~ herself being presumably of no consequence. A section of a British field hospital has been ordered to mobilise immediately for service with the troops in Sikkim. This would seem to indicate that more British troops than have alrdady been warned will accompany the mission. There are at present about 2,000 troops under the orders of General MacDonald and elaborate and expensive transport and supply arrannements have been made. We do not believe a more costly mission ever started forth carrying with it the olive branch of peace to a stranger".

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

The expedition to Thibet.

4. The expedition to Thibet appears to be a subject of anxious discussion in the Tamil newspapers, especially the Swadesamitran of Madras. This paper says in its issue of the 25th November that the Indian Government has drawn to its side the State of Nepal and that the latter in joining the British Government is influenced by the consideration that if the

~~Russians~~

Russians were to capture Thibet, the position of Nepal would be seriously imperilled, and that, though the same might to a certain extent be the case in the event of England capturing Thibet, England would be a better neighbour than Russia. At the same time, it is deplored that Thibet, which has hitherto been an independent Buddhist State, has now to run the risk of being placed under a Christian Government.

The same paper of the 26th idem, referring to an article recently published by the Englishman on this subject, observes that the reason for the sudden departure of Sir Walter Lawrence, the late Private Secretary of the Viceroy, is now clear, and that this gentleman who left India on the pretext of visiting his wife who is sick at home, is said to have been deputed by His Excellency Lord Curzon to take some confidential letters to the Secretary of State and to explain to him personally certain matters concerning Thibet. The paper infers from this that the affairs of Thibet have taken such a serious turn that the Government has been driven to the necessity of deputing a very reliable officer to speak personally to the Secretary of State, without placing confidence in the ordinary means of communication such as the post and the cable.

An attempt is made in the issues of this paper, dated 27th and 28th idem, to ascertain the causes of this expedition, and among other things the pretensions of the Russian Government to greater

authority in Thibet than that of any other European Power, and the desire of the British Government to help Japan in its dealings with Russia, and to check the influence of the latter in Asia, are said to be the Chief considerations which have prompted the British Government to undertake this expedition.

Another article on this subject appears in this paper of the 2nd December in which it is stated that there is a great sensation in Benares with regard to this expedition as this city is much frequented by pilgrims from Thibet and Nepal, and that one rumour is to the effect that the alliance of Nepal with the British Government against Thibet is in violation of a treaty between Thibet and Nepal, and is therefore likely to be attended by a bloody war in Nepal itself.

~~1xx~~ VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

National congress.

14. A leader in the Kerzla Patrika, of the 28th November, referring to the Indian National Congress and the Industrial Exhibition to be held at Madras, complains of the apathy shown by the people of Malabar in the matter of collecting funds in aid of the movements and also of encouraging the agriculturists and artizans to send articles for the exhibition. It says that as the masses are quite ignorant of the aims and aspirations of the

~~Congrex~~

Congress and think that they are not concerned with it, the delegates and others who take part in the delibera-tions should, on their return home, travel in country parts and lecture to the people in their own vernaculars on the subjects that were discussed at the meeting of the Congress so as to enlighten them on these matters enlist their sympathy and encourage co-operation. If this is done by the delegates and other Congressionists, there will be no difficulty in collecting funds for a permanent footing being given to the institution.

For the week ending 12th December, 1903.

NO.50 Of 1903.

VERNACUALR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Thibet mission.

6. The following is the gist of an article on "The proposed Thibet Mission" in the Naier-i-Asifi of the 10th December:-- The British Government does not mean to conquer Thibet. Had it entertained this idea, Thibet would have long ago fallen an easy prey to the British arms. It was Warren Hastings who first thought establishing commercial relations with Thibet, and the idea was, though with no better results, followed by his successors. This subject was again broached during Lord Dufferin's

viceroyalty, and Thibet would have surely shared the lot of Burma, were it not for the Viceroy and other British statesmen who, out of friendly regard for China, saved it from destruction. Now that Russia has set her teeth on Thibet, and is deliberately scheming to overthrow the British position in Thibet by force of arms, John Bull should not relinquich his right of pre-emption in that land. The question of an escort accompanying the British mission is being discussed by a few statesmen. At any rate, the wisest policy for the British is to keep their hands absolutely free, and to be prepared to defend their interests and the status quo with adequate strength in the west of China, should the occasion arise.

II.--HOME ADMINISTRATION

Religious education.

9. The Naier-i-Asifi, of the 10th December, writes that Lord Ampthill in his reply to an address by the Muhammadans of Nellore has drawn the attention of the people to the importance of imparting religious education to their children, along with secular, and observes that His Excellency's reply evinces a strong hope of Government will sumpathetically adopt early measures to give a practical shape to this much neglected question of the introduction of religious education into the schools.

III.--LEGISLATION.

The Official Secrets Bill.

13. The Swadesamitran, of the 8th December, referring to the Official Secrets Bill, objects to its being passed into law on the grounds that according to its provisions the mere entrance of a non-official into a Government office amounts to an indictable, offence, that it will work hardship, especially on the ignorant ryots who have often to go to the offices of Collectors, Tahsildars and the like, and make inquiries about matters regarding their lands, that the public opinion is dead against this Bill, none of the native newspapers supporting it, while many of the Anglo-Indian papers condemn it, and that finally it will open a wide door to the concoction by the Police of false charges under this enactment against those towards whom they might bear ill-will.

The Hindu Nesan of Madras, of the 12th December, so condemns this Bill on much the same grounds.

In the course of an article condemning the Official Secrets Bill, the Vrittanta Chintamani of Mysore, of the 12th December, says that, about 14 years ago, during Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty, the Amrita Bazar Patrika published some secret correspondence relating to the State of Kashmere, and soon afterwards an Act was passed penalising the divulgence of secret information connected with the Army or the Navy; but no circumstances occurred which gave occasion for the law to be put into

operation. Last year again there was a leakage of official "secrets" in connection with the employment of Europeans and Eurasians in the publis service, and a Bill has now been introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council to amend the existing Act so as to bring the "Secrets" of the civil administration within its operation.

Referring to the Hon'ble Mr.Gokhale, who denounced the Bill in the Council, the paper says that he is a patriot fit to take rank with great Englishmen, from Simon deMontfort downwards, who have given their lives to make England the home of liberty and constitute the British Parliament the safeguard of the public against misrule.

The paper observes further that the Anglo-Indian press has made common cause with the Indians in opposing the Bill, not because it fears any harm to itself from the Bill if it becomes law, but because it is afraid that if the liberty of the press were taken away, the most powerful check on bad administration would be withdrawn. The sympathy of the ruled is the chief support of British rule in India, and it would be unwise to alienate it by such legislation.

The paper adds that it cannot be denied that a good deal of harm will result from a premature disclosure of naval or military secrets: but the publication of information belonging to civil administration may, on the contrary, be productive of positive good by calling

forth public criticism on the measures contemplated. Moreover it is difficult to see why a just Government like the British should have any "secrets" at all.

The paper declares in conclusion that Mr.Gokhale and the other opponents of the Bill are showing their true loyalty to British rule, while the originators and supporters of the Bill must be looked upon as the enemies of British rule in India.

Government secrets.

14. The Sasilekha, of the 11th December, referring to the Official Secrets Bill, states that as most of the subjects that the native papers publish are mere repetitions of what have been previously published in the English papers, the English editors will have to be punished first for any offences under the Bill and the editors of the native papers next. But the Hon'ble Mr.Gokhale has stated, it says, in the Imperial Legislative Council, that "the Government cannot dare punish the editors of the English papers and that the editors of native newspapers will all be obliged to go to jail when necessary". Sir William Wedderburn and Mr.Dadabhai Naoroji objected to the Bill and memorialised the Secretary of State for India observing that there should be no such law as the one contemplated. The paper says that the Government should therefore show consideration for the opinion of the people and stop

the proposed amendment, which has the effect of gagging the press. Shakespear has said, the paper remarks, that when one gives vent to his sorrow by actually crying, he gets relief. So, people will be gratified when they give expression to their wants through the press, even though they may be disappointed. The paper requests the Government not to mar such a simple pleasure of the people. It strongly assures the Government that it will not in the least suffer by anything published in the newspapers.

V.--PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The poverty of India.

19. The Suryodaya Prakasika, of the 9th December, deplores that Indians cannot easily be roused to a sense of their poverty and misery. They can easily see this if they only consider how high the prices of food-stuffs have risen of late years. This dearness is not due to large increase of population, for the production of food has kept pace with the increase of population; but the real cause is that food stuffs are exported in large quantities, so that the country is rendered liable to famines. Moreover, Indians are using European articles more and more, with the effect that Indian money is passing into the hands of foreigners, and indigenous

industries are becoming extinct for want of a market. To remedy these evils the paper suggests that associations ought to be formed having for their object the encouragement of the use of articles of Indian make.

VI.--MISCELLANEOUS.

The Congress.

20. As might be expected, matters relating to the Indian National Congress which is to hold its sittings at Madras during the ensuing Christmas, are engaging the special attention of the Tamil newspapers, both in the city and the mofussil, especially the Swadesamitran, the Hindu Nesan and the Prapanchamitran of Madras, the Jananukulan of Tanjore, the Desabhimani of Cuddalore, and the South Indian Mitran of Dindigul, all of which are more or less staunch supporters of the Congress.

For the week ending 19th, December, 1903.

NO. 51. 1903.

VERNACULAR PAPERS.

I.--FOREIGN POLITICS.

The mission to Thibet.

2. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 19th December, says that the prohibition of the news about the movements of the

mission to Thibet points to the belief that some secret business is on hand which would not bear divulgence. It is the opinion of some that Sir Walter Lawrence bore important despatches with him to the Home Government so as to arrive at an understanding with them as to the Home Government so as to arrive at an understanding with them as to the action to be taken. The possibility of even an annexation is hinted at by popular rumour. # According to the paper, there is a feeling among the representatives of the press that as the fall of the present pa ty in power in Britain is imminent and important changes may soon take place, Lord Curzon is not well advised in launching into new trouble now.

(d) Education.

Need for Hindu religious teaching in Indian schools.

6. The Nadegannadi, of the 15th December, remarks that His Excellency Lord Ampthill was wrong in saying that the Hindy religion was always changing and that Hindus ought to be sure what their religion is before asking for religious instruction in schools. This idea was probably put into Lord Ampthill's mind by some of those ignorant Hindus who have no veneration for Hinduism and who ape western customs and institutions. There are different sects in Hinduism, no doubt; but so there are in Christianity; but this does not stand in

the way of Christian religious instruction being imparted in European schools. So the paper asks why books on the Vedas and the Vedanta Philosophy cannot be read in Indian schools as the Bible is read in European schools.

Present day education in India has an atheistic tendency and to remedy this the paper recommends the printing in the English and in vernacular of books dealing with the principal tenets of Hinduism and their use in schools.

(k) General.

8. The Swadesamitran, of the 19th December, says:--

Caste distinction observed by the Government of Bengal.

While we are demanding that more of the appointments in the public service of this country should be conferred on natives, the Government is trying to deprive them even of what they are now getting. We learn that the Government of Bengal has recently framed rules to the effect that forty of the appointments carrying a salary of Rs.60 and upwards per mensem in the Secretariat offices of that Government should be reserved for Europeans and Eurasians; but no high standard of education is required of the applicants for these appointments, it being sufficient if they have passed the First Examination in Arts. We do not see the reason why the

of Bengal makes invidious distinctions like this! When the Muhammadans ask for similar favour on the ground of their backward condition, the Government says that it is not expedient to make any racial distinction between subject and subject. Why then should the Government relax this sound policy of administration in favour of Europeans and Eurasians? It is indeed very unjust.

~~13. The Official Secrets Bill and the Indian Universities Bill are again criticized by the Swadesamitran of the 15th and 18th December.~~

~~The Official Secrets Bill and the Indian Univerties Bill.~~

~~No new arguments are, however, adduced against these Bills, but the people are c lled upon to hold public meetings and protest against these measures.~~

12.

III.--LEGISLATION.

13. A leader in the Kerala Patrika, of the 12th December, commenting upon the Official Secrets Bill, says that if the Bill in its present form is passed into law, it will afford ample facilities for some of the unscrupulous officials and police officers to harass the people in various ways. If the Bill was merely intended to check the divulgence of military and naval secrets, the measure would have met with the universal approbation of the Indian public. But as the provisions of the Bill are

The official Secrets Bill.

now extended to civil matters also, the people have just and reasonable cause for complaint. It is surprising that such a measure should be introduced during the regime of Lord Curzon who always has the interests of the publis at heart and the article hopes that before the Bill is passed into law the objectionable provisions in the Bill will be expunged therefrom.

V.--PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

19. The Vrittanta Chintamani, of the 26th December,

The poverty of India.

says that some writers consider India to have grown in prosperity of late years because her trade and industries have developed considerably; but as a matter of fact, while the State revenue has increased owing to increased activity yet the common people are as poor as ever. If the productions of the country had kept pace with the increase of revenue we might infer that the people have become more prosperous. But a mere increase in the revenue without a corresponding increase in the wealth of the people means simply that the State is growing rich at the expense of the people. At any rate, if the inference drawn by those writers is correct, it merely means that the national wealth has enriched high Government officers, zamindars and employers of labour; the poor have become poorer and are dying from want. The paper declares that the Government have not

done their duty by the labourers and agriculturists who are the principal factors in the production of the country's wealth and hopes that the Government of Lord Curzon will do something to ameliorate the condition of the poor of India.

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17-5-2013/RI/RH
742/RH 16
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14-3-16/RI
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